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THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1927.

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## "RED" & ANTI-"RED" BATTLES SUCCESSSES AND REVERSES REPORTED.

### COMMUNISTS THREATEN TO BURN SWATOW.

### MORE FRENCH WARSHIPS.

There is confirmation to-day that the anti-"Red" expeditionary army has succeeded in defeating the "Reds" at Yingtak and have captured the city, pursuing the defeated forces. The Kwangsi troops who have effected this coup are now proceeding towards Shuiukwan, where "Reds" are still in control.

On the other hand, Kiangsi troops are reported in a Naval wireless message to have been defeated by a "Red" force near Foochow, whilst a Communist army is said to be in the vicinity of Swatow and to have threatened that if they capture the city they will set it on fire. Swatow is only meagrely defended and "Moderate" reinforcements are expected.

In the fighting between Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's troops and those of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, the former have suffered a reverse near Chinkiang which is expected to fall very shortly. There is, however, a renewed report of peace negotiations between Chiang and Sun, Marshal Chiang being anxious to reach an agreement.

Another French cruiser and three new sloops are being dispatched to Chinese waters and it is expected that the French forces in China will be increased by the sending of two more battalions.

### MANY QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

Canton, May 4. "REDS" THREATEN SWATOW. The capture of Yingtak by the anti-"Red" expeditionary army has been confirmed.

The report was obtained earlier to-day from the railway station at Wongsha, and later a military communique was received from General Chien Ta-chun stating: "The 6th Brigade of the Kwangsi troops captured Yingtak in the morning of the 3rd, and are continuing the pursuit of the 'Reds.' The rebellious troops of Chen Kai-yuan have retreated to Manpoh."

Details of the capture of Yingtak, just obtained, indicate that its rapid fall was due to the defection of a portion of the Hunanese Division under Chen Kai-yuan. The Hunanese regiment in Yingtak under Chang Fat-sin, who has been appointed by the Canton Government to replace Chen Kai-yuan, as Commander of the Training Division of 2nd army, declared severance of relations with the "Reds" on May 2, in the afternoon, and immediately started fighting in Yingtak with the "Red" peasants and labour pickets.

General Chang succeeded in defeating the "Reds," and captured two hundred of them. The remaining portion of the "Red" army retreated to Manpoh in great disorder. White flags were then hoisted in Yingtak city, and the next morning the Kwangsi troops arrived and occupied the city without further fighting.

Shuiukwan Next. Latest military communique received state that the headquarters of General Chien Ta-chun is still in Linkongshan, but may be moved up to Yingtak in a few days.

General Chien has ordered a general attack on Shuiukwan. The vanguards of the Kwangsi troops from Yingtak are reported to have reached Wushak, about ten miles south of Shuiukwan. The propaganda corps of the anti-"Red" expeditionary army is proceeding to Yingtak to encourage the people there in helping the Government in its present anti-"Red" campaign.—*Naval Wireless.*

**A KIANGSI REVERSE?** Reinforcements from Foochow. Foochow, May 4. The Kiangsi forces under Marshal Chiang Kai-shek are reported to have met with a reverse in contact with the Communists. About 4,000 troops have been sent to-day to reinforce him.

The situation at Foochow is quiet.—*Naval Wireless.*

**PEACE WITH SUN?** Chiang Still Negotiates. Shanghai, May 4. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is renewing his efforts to bring about an agreement with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, and further protracted and carefully considered negotiations have taken place. It is thought that Marshal Chiang's endeavours will result in a satisfactory conclusion being reached. (Continued on Page 14.)

### A QUARTER MILLION HOMELESS.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS  
INCREASE.

STAGGERING TOTAL LOSS.

New Orleans, May 4. Thirteen parishes in North and Central Louisiana, including over 100 cities, towns and villages are flooded and deserted.

The devastation of North-eastern Louisiana over a stretch of, approximately, 4,000 square miles is becoming rapidly complete, the river having torn through the banks at two additional places between Vicksburg and Natchez.

A new army of refugees has started on the march, increasing the number of homeless to 250,000. Rice, cotton, sugar-cane and oil lands have been flooded, adding almost immeasurably to the staggering total loss.

New Crevasse.

Later. New crevasses have appeared in the embankments above and below St. Joseph, between Vicksburg and Natchez, releasing an immense volume of water and adding vastly to the inundated territory.

15,000 Square Miles.

The floods now cover altogether nearly 15,000 square miles in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. For hundreds of miles along the Mississippi in Arkansas and Louisiana there are only scattered places which are not under water. From Arkansas City to Vicksburg, which is a distance of over 100 miles, the Mississippi is flowing through a great lake.—*Reuter's American Service.*

### SOVIET DELEGATES AT GENEVA.

ELABORATE POLICE  
PRECAUTIONS.

Geneva, May 4.

The Russian delegation to the Economic Conference has arrived. The most elaborate police precautions for their safety were taken.

The delegates instead of alighting at the central railway station, where a large crowd had assembled to see them, left the train at Bellevue, three miles away, and from there they motored to a hotel, where the local authorities had engaged a whole floor for them.—*Reuter.*

### TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

PROPERTY RENTS  
INCREASED.

Recently the authorities of the Tung Wah Hospital have decided that the rents of some of the hospital's property should be increased, says a vernacular paper.

It has been explained to the occupants of the houses affected that this increase will mean that the hospital will have an additional income of \$1,000 a month, and that this will be of great assistance towards providing for the sick people.

### MEXICAN OUTLAWS KILLED.

PARTICIPANTS IN TRAIN  
OUTRAGE.

Mexico City, May 4.

Eighty-six rebels have been killed, and several bands dispersed or exterminated in three States.

It is known that one of the bands participated in the train outrage at Limon last month, when many passengers were brutally slaughtered.—*Reuter's American Service.*

### TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 2-3/16  
Lighting-up 6.52 p.m.

### COMMONS SCENE.

A LABOUR MEMBER  
SUSPENDED.

THE PREMIER TAUNTED.

London, May 4.

In the House of Commons, the fact that Sir John Simon and Mr. Baldwin were speaking to-day stimulated interest in the debate on the Trades Union Bill.

It was Sir John Simon who, during the general strike, first declared that it was illegal.

The House was quiet to-day when he resumed the debate, mentioning that he did not entirely agree with some of his Liberal friends regarding the Bill.

Ironical Opposition. Cheers greeted his expression of regret that the Labourites were not prepared to try and amend the Bill. He added that the House should direct its attention to the method and language in which the Government expressed certain praiseworthy intentions in the Bill. He would have preferred a one-clause Bill declaring illegal any combination of workers or employers to coerce Parliament or the Government.

Premier Taunted.

A storm of cheering and counter-cheering, and Labourite taunts, as for instance cries of "Uriah Heep!" greeted Mr. Baldwin, who argued that the Government had the authority to amend the existing trade union law because, in consequence of the latter, power was to-day getting into the hands of the so-called "minority movement."

This was challenged by the Labourites, but Mr. Baldwin re-

### WINS OVER \$64,000.

Hongkong Man's Luck in  
Sweep.

The second prize in the sweepstake on the Shanghai Champions Race yesterday, worth over \$64,000, has been won by a Hongkong man.

The lucky winner is Mr. F. J. Tavares, of Messrs. She-wan, Tones and Co., who, when congratulated by a *Telegraph* representative this morning, admitted that he felt "rather excited."

He refused to withdraw the statement, whereupon a Labourite shouted "So much for your honesty!"

Interrupter Suspended.

The Ministerialists, who had been placid towards interruptions of Sir D. M. Lloyd's speech on May 2, were most respectful of interruptions of Mr. Baldwin. There was an angry scene when they demanded that the latest interrupter be named. The Speaker finally quieted the tumult, and named Mr. J. Beckett, who had accused Mr. Baldwin of telling lies.

A division was then taken, and Mr. Beckett was suspended for five days. He withdrew, remarking that he would go and tell the country.

Mr. Baldwin, who had previously refused to name the unions in which the minority ruled, in response to further Labourite pressure and in a quieter atmosphere mentioned the Miners' Federation. (Loud Ministerial cheers).

Labour Leaders Coerced.

Mr. Baldwin concluded without further incident. He said the Government's mandate for the Bill was the events of last year. His view was that at the time of the general strike the extremists had got their way. Many of the leaders did not desire to enter it, but did so in order to keep a united front, but the apparent unity at the top was followed by fissures in the foundation of the whole edifice. (Conservative cheers).

The Government was not trying to split the movement, which was splitting itself.

He was pressed, but declined, to pass a Bill during or immediately after the general strike, because

### SERIOUS RIOTS IN DIA.

TEN PERSONS KILLED AND  
30 INJURED.

TROOPS HELD IN READINESS.

London, May 4.

Serious rioting followed on the death of three Muslims in a brawl near Dabibazar.

A Muslim crowd paraded in the principal street at Anarkali, shouting "Allah O Akbar!" and persuading their co-religionists to observe a "hartal."

Subsequently, thousands accompanied the funeral procession, and on their returning therefrom disturbances broke out.

Hitherto, 10 dead and 30 injured have been brought in.

Drastic measures have been taken by the District Magistrate, including the "proclamation" of any assembly of over four persons, also publicly prohibiting the carrying of "lathis," to be operative for a month.

Magistrates have been quartered with troops, and have been instructed, after due warning, to order firing in the event of life being endangered, or if there be any risk of the outbreak of fires.—*Reuter.*

### WORLD ECONOMICS.

THE INTER-DEPENDENCE OF  
NATIONS.

Geneva, May 4.

The Economic Conference has opened, M. Louchet being elected first Vice President.

M. Theunis, the President, in a speech drew attention to the economic inter-dependence of nations and reviewed the general economic situation of the world. He outlined the existing obstacles against a solution of the difficulties and declared that "we are laying the first stone of a structure which will serve the general interests and the cause of peace."

His speech was greeted with general applause, the public galleries being fairly well filled.

Italy Appeals for Co-Operation.

Count Bonin Longare, of Italy, declared that Italy was short of raw material and found difficulty in supporting economically her large population.

He appealed for co-operation in the conference.

Value of Mutual Understanding.

Mr. Walter Runciman expounded the views of the International Chamber of Commerce, and expressed the conviction that mutual understanding in international economic and business problems was the surest guarantee of a growing volume of trade, and the maintenance of higher standards of life and the legitimate aspirations of modern democracy.—*Reuter.*

### CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

NOW NORMAL FROM CANTON  
TO SUMCHUN.

Information has been received from the management of the Canton-Kowloon Railway in Canton saying that the running of the service is now normal from Sumchun to Canton, except that there will be no express.

although it was easy then to force legislation through, the chances were that it would have been extreme and vindictive. He believed that the more the Bill was known in the country the more it would be supported. (Labourite cries of "Wait till the next general election!")

Mr. Baldwin retorted, "We will meet you on this issue at the election with confidence." (Prolonged cheers and counter-cheers.)

The debate was adjourned after the Speaker had rebuked the attitude of the Labourites towards Mr. Herbert Spencer (expelled from the party for negotiating district settlements during the coal strike, and a supporter of the present Bill on May 2), and also their frivolous behaviour.—*Reuter.*

## BRITISH TAXPAYERS' BURDEN.

### A REPLY TO MR. MELLON'S INACCURACIES.

**£33,000,000 PAID ANNUALLY TO  
AMERICA.**

### GOVERNMENT NOTE SENT.

Describing the figures contained in a letter sent last March by Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, to the President of Princeton University, regarding the British receipts and payments in connexion with war debts, as inaccurate, the British Government has sent a Note to the Government of the United States setting forth the correct position.

Mr. Mellon alleged that Britain received from German reparations and inter-Allied war debt payments more than sufficient to meet her obligations to America. The British Note shows this statement to be untrue, and provides figures that prove how big is the burden borne by the taxpayer at home. The annual payment to the United States of £33,000,000 is not likely to be balanced by receipts from other sources even during the next sixty years.

At Washington, the Note has caused surprise. The State Department is expected to issue a reply after studying it; while Mr. Mellon declines to make any comment for the present.

### SURPRISE EXPRESSED IN U.S.

London, May 4. In a Note to the United States Government, presented on Monday and released for publication in tomorrow's papers, the British

Government point out that the recently-published letter on the subject of war debts, addressed by Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, to the President of Princeton University, "Contains specific references to the position of Great Britain, and that on points of cardinal importance these statements do not correspond with the facts as known to His Majesty's Government."

Dealing, serially, with these statements, the Note describes as incorrect Mr. Mellon's allegation that all America's debtors "are already receiving from Germany more than enough to pay their debts to the United States," and that the British war debt payments to America "impose no burden on the British taxpayer."

Only a Fraction Received. Great Britain's receipts during the last financial year from Germany on account of reparations represent approximately one quarter of the payments made by the British Government to the United States Government, and Britain's prospective reparation receipts during the present financial year, assuming they are transferred in full, will fall substantially below one half of the British payments due to the United States.

Even if the receipts from Germany on account of army posts, which represent partial reimbursement of British expenditure on maintenance of the Imperial forces and on account of the Belgian war debt, are included, the total British receipts from Germany in either of these years will not exceed one half of the British payments to the United States. There can be no dispute as to these facts, which are published by the Agent General for Reparation Payments, and are fully available to the United States Treasury.

Mr. Mellon's Inaccuracies.

The Note describes as "inaccurate both regarding the past and future," Mr. Mellon's figures regarding Britain's receipts from reparations and inter-Allied debts. It states that from the first of April, 1925 to the 31st December, 1926, Great Britain has paid £328,500,000 in respect of debts to the United States Government, whereas the sums received by Great Britain on account of reparations and Belgian war debt, and the Allied war debts, amount to £220,000,000, or £108,500,000, leaving a deficit of £200,000,000.

During the first two years of the operation of the Dawes plan, 1924 to 1926, Britain's receipts from reparations, including Bel-

gian war debt and Allied war debts combined, fell short of the British payments to the United States by £243,000,000.

Telling Figures. Regarding the last financial year, the United Kingdom's share in the third Dawes annuity was £12,000,000, and her receipts from inter-Allied war debts were £3,500,000, as against payments to the United States of £33,000,000.

During the current year her receipts from the fourth Dawes annuity should amount to £14,500,000 and from inter-Allied war debts £10,500,000, as against the payment of £33,000,000 to the United States.

The share of the United Kingdom in the fifth and subsequent Dawes annuities, should amount to £22,400,000, and this, together with the payments from inter-Allied war debts, will, assuming the French war debt agreement to have been ratified, and neglecting part deficits in the British receipts as compared with payments, be sufficient to cover current payments due to the United States Government. Whether the payments from the Dawes annuities included in these calculations will in fact be received, depends upon whether it is found possible to transfer the full amount provided for by the Dawes plan.

Interest and Discount. But even if the Dawes payments continue to be received for sixty years from now onwards, the present value of the receipts of Great Britain from reparation and Allied war debts together, would be less than that of the payments she was obliged to make to the United States Government on account of British War Debt, assuming interest at five per cent. to be added to the payments and receipts in the past, and future payments and receipts to be discounted at the same rate.

The Note proceeds, "It is quite true that the British Government have frequently declared that their policy is to recover such sums in respect of their war loans to the Allies as, with their reparation receipts, will suffice to cover the annual payments which they have to make to the United States, but this situation has not yet been reached, and up to the present the British taxpayer has had to find the greater part of the payments to the United States from his own resources, even after applying all receipts from reparations and inter-Allied debts to this purpose as a set-off against the interest which has to be paid on loans raised in Great Britain, out of which advances were made to the Allies. In no circumstances will Great Britain receive from reparations and inter-Allied war

(Continued on Page 4.)



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### SHANGHAI DIARY.

#### GETTING BACK TO NORMAL.

Shanghai, April 28.  
Considerable interest attaches to an announcement by the Political Bureau of the Nationalist army now in Shanghai that the arrest of Mr. Fu Siao-en is ordered. The person concerned is the chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and it is charged against him that he got his present position by illegal means and that corruption was responsible for the great success of Mr. Fu and other members of the Chamber committee at the last election. Mr. Fu is also charged with being an anti-revolutionary in that he assisted Sun Chuan-fang with money. However there is little doubt that the real cause for the order and for an order disbanding the Chamber committee is the fact that it has so far refused to raise a loan of ten million dollars for the Nationalist cause. It is understood that so far the Nationalists have succeeded in raising \$6,000,000 in Shanghai on the security of the Customs surtax. Negotiations are in progress for another ten million on the same security and it is probably because of opposition by Fu that the present measures are taken.

#### Sport.

H.M.S. Hawkins by beating H.M.S. Despatch by three goals to one has entered the final of the Army and Navy cup football competition. The competition has provoked considerable interest with so many army and naval teams available now. The Hawkins will now meet the Durhams in the final.

#### Normality.

Shanghai is gradually resuming a normal atmosphere. There is not now the feeling of tension which recently was noticeable to every visitor. The spirit of unrest is manifest enough from Nanking to Hankow but Shanghai has dropped out of the limelight. The authorities appreciate the difference and there has been relaxation all round. To-day guards were withdrawn from the offices of the Telegraph companies after a long period of sentry duty day and night. Arrangements have also been made for the evacuation of all Shanghai Volunteer Corps units from their billets in the Race Club's stand. The American company of the Volunteers are also vacating their billets at the premises of the Shanghai Rowing Club and it will again be available for members. Meantime sport has been curtailed at the Race Course. The daily flying of aeroplanes from H.M.S. Argus prevents all golf there and of course it is impossible to get out to the Kiangwan and Hongkew golf courses, both of which lie far outside the defence lines. Referring again to restrictions I hear that shortly the curfew will not ring again, at least not till the need again arises.

#### American Policy.

Not unnaturally the Americans in Shanghai are rather disgusted with the attitude of Washington so far as the Nanking outrages are concerned. Events give credence to the suggestion put forward a little time ago that Chiang Kai-shek's split was a clever move on his part to distract the allies. Washington seems to think that if Chiang is not Communist then he is not anti-foreign. In other words Chiang's bluff has been very successful in one capital in spite of all that local representatives can say. The leopard may have altered his cry but not his spots. This is not apparent in Washington and the split among the Powers makes it appear that as usual nothing will be done. It was a shrewd comment by the Daily Telegraph on the presentation of the Powers' note, "Firmness has been sacrificed for unanimity." Brig. General Smedley Butler, commanding the American ma-

### DISARMAMENT.

#### JAPAN'S POLICY UNCHANGED.

Tokyo, May 4.  
Yesterday's Ministerial conference formally reached an agreement to confirm and adopt its predecessor's policy towards the tripartite disarmament conference.—*Reuter.*

Lines here, also made a shrewd comment recently when he said to a certain correspondent "The typewriter has spoiled the art of war." It is true in this case at least. Instead of action we get diplomats drafting fancy notes on a unanimous line which it is naturally difficult to agree upon.

#### A Dinner.

Shanghai, April 29.  
Last night there was a merry gathering at the Majestic Hotel where Mr. Duo Tai-chi, local commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. C. C. Wu, Foreign Minister-elect of the Nanking Nationalist Government, were the guests of the foreign correspondents in Shanghai. It is understood that Dr. Wu has no intention of leaving Shanghai at present. Not unwisely he appears to be sitting on the fence although formally he has accepted the appointment offered him, it is understood.

#### Curfew.

As I had predicted, curfew is to be no more. Last night, although no official notice of any kind had appeared from the authorities of either concession or settlement, the restrictions were not enforced. At two o'clock people were ambulating about the streets unmolested. Officially I understand curfew will cease on Saturday and once again the so-called Paris of the Orient (goodness knows why it is so-called) will resume its usual hours of activity. We return to the life which Mr. Franck in his recent book of travel in China referred to somewhat sententially. He said if God permitted Shanghai to exist he ought to apologise to Sodom and Gomorrah. One can only suppose that Mr. Franck was badly "stung" somewhere here at an unearthly hour of the morning.

#### Flying.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi is still busy protesting. He has, in a long letter to Sir Sydney Barton, reiterated his protest of ten days ago regarding British Aeroplanes flying over Chinese territory. He appears to have no objection to them flying over the international settlement. To his first protest he has received no reply whatever. He is probably justified in law in his protest, but he is rather late.

#### The Communists.

The local representatives of Chiang Kai-shek are taking no half measures with Communists in this area. Two days ago a meeting of strikers with communist leanings was broken up by Nationalist troops who moved about in plain clothes. Three strikers were killed, many wounded and 150 taken prisoner. Now they have suppressed a new newspaper which the remnants of the Shanghai Labour Union had started. To throw off suspicion, one supposes, it had been called the "Beautiful World." Troops raided the premises, seized the plant, made arrests and generally took measures to see the paper would not be issued again. On the premises were found quantities of communist literature and a host of leaflets denouncing Chiang Kai-shek as being worse than the British Imperialists, Chang Tso-lin, Chang Tsung-chang, Sun Chuan-fang and Wu Pei-fu. All of which goes to show how deeply the Soviet teachings have sunk. A month ago Chiang Kai-shek was to these people the saviour of China and their chosen leader but now they would have him thrown out of the country.

### MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

#### MORE PERSONS IMPERILLED.

New Orleans, May 4.  
A further 20,000 to 30,000 persons are imperilled by the floods. At Cabineetele, in north eastern Louisiana, a threefoot wall of water overflowed the levee, sweeping away the sandbags which were piled up to reinforce the embankment and inundated the farmlands and scores of villages which had to be evacuated by their inhabitants as the waters widened their sweep, flooding the plantations eight feet deep.

An airman who flew over the embankment reported that the break was 150 feet wide and rapidly widening.—*Reuter's American Service.*

### RAILWAY DISASTER.

#### TRAIN CARRYING NOTABLES COLLIDES.

Madrid, May 4.  
Only a few minutes after the train conveying the Royal Family to Madrid from Seville passed the spot an express train carrying numerous well known persons, including the Portuguese Ambassador, returning from the fetes at Seville, collided with a goods train thirty miles west of Cordova. Two were killed and several injured.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George were among the visitors at Seville and were due to join the royal train at Cordova, hence they were in nowise involved in the accident.—*Reuter.*

### JAPANESE DIET.

#### EMPEROR PRESENT FIRST TIME IN DECADE.

Tokyo, May 4.  
For the first time since he ascended the Throne the new Emperor opened the Diet session today—the first time for a decade that the Emperor has attended the opening ceremony in person.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, which lasted barely ten minutes, the Lower House held its first session, only electing committees and leaving over special business for to-morrow when Baron Tanaka, Premier, will announce the Government's foreign and financial policies and present the relief bills for the purpose of which the Diet has been convened.—*Reuter.*

### SOUTH AMERICA TRADE.

#### PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AND U. S. POLICY.

Washington, May 4.  
In an address at the third Pan American Commercial Conference, President Coolidge stated that during the twelve years ending 1925, the United States' share of South American exports averaged nearly forty per cent of the total—this was more than twice the share of Britain, who was America's nearest competitors—while America had since 1913 maintained the premier position in the import trade of South America, the amount of imports from the United States in 1926 being 882 million dollars. The United States did not wish to participate in South American trade at the expense of other people, but upon a mutually just and equitable basis.

President Coolidge declared emphatically that all associations of the United States in the Pan American Union stood on an absolute equality with her and it was the established policy of the United States Government to use its resources not to burden but to assist them, not to control but to co-operate with them.—*Reuter's American Service.*

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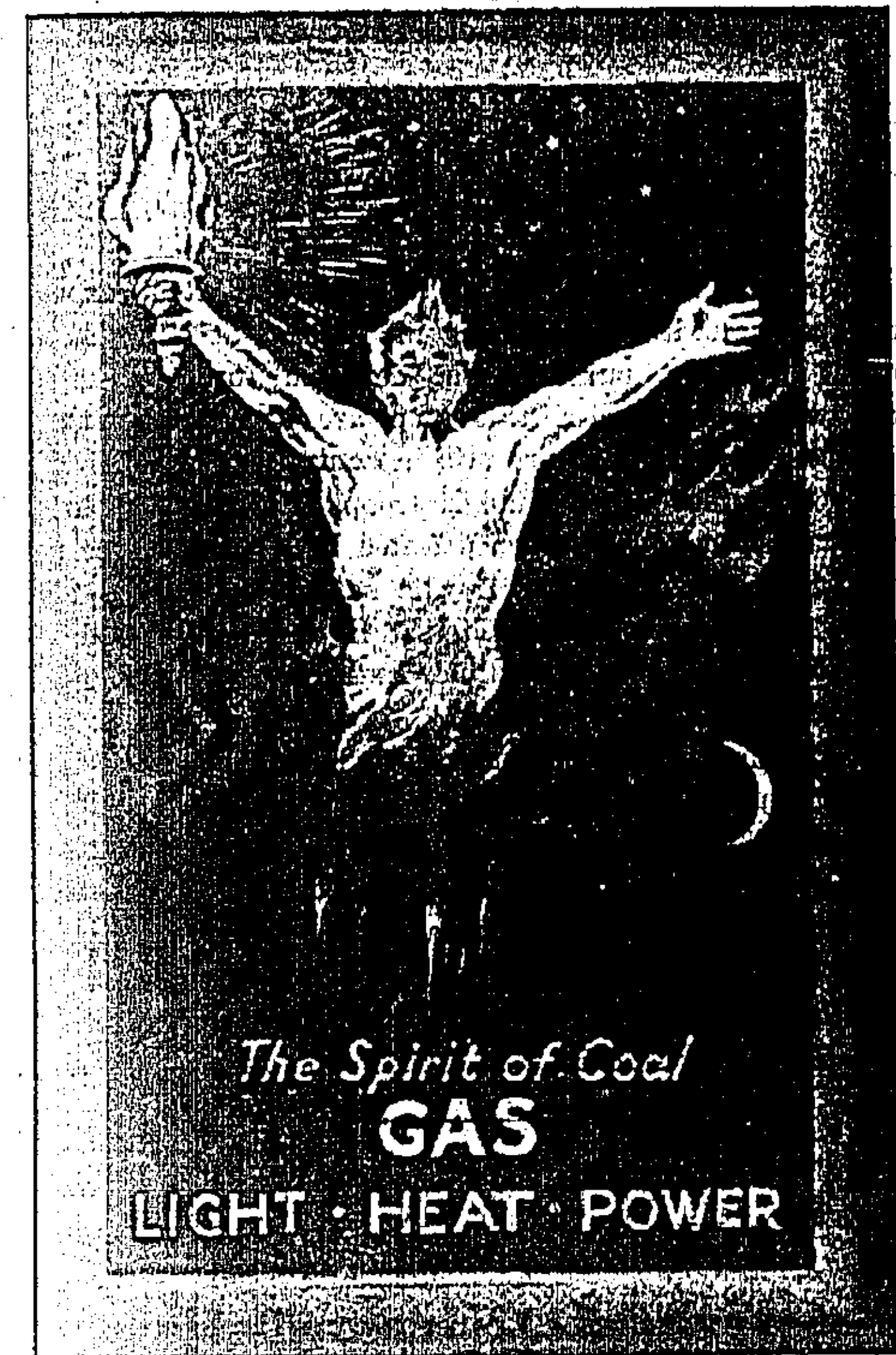
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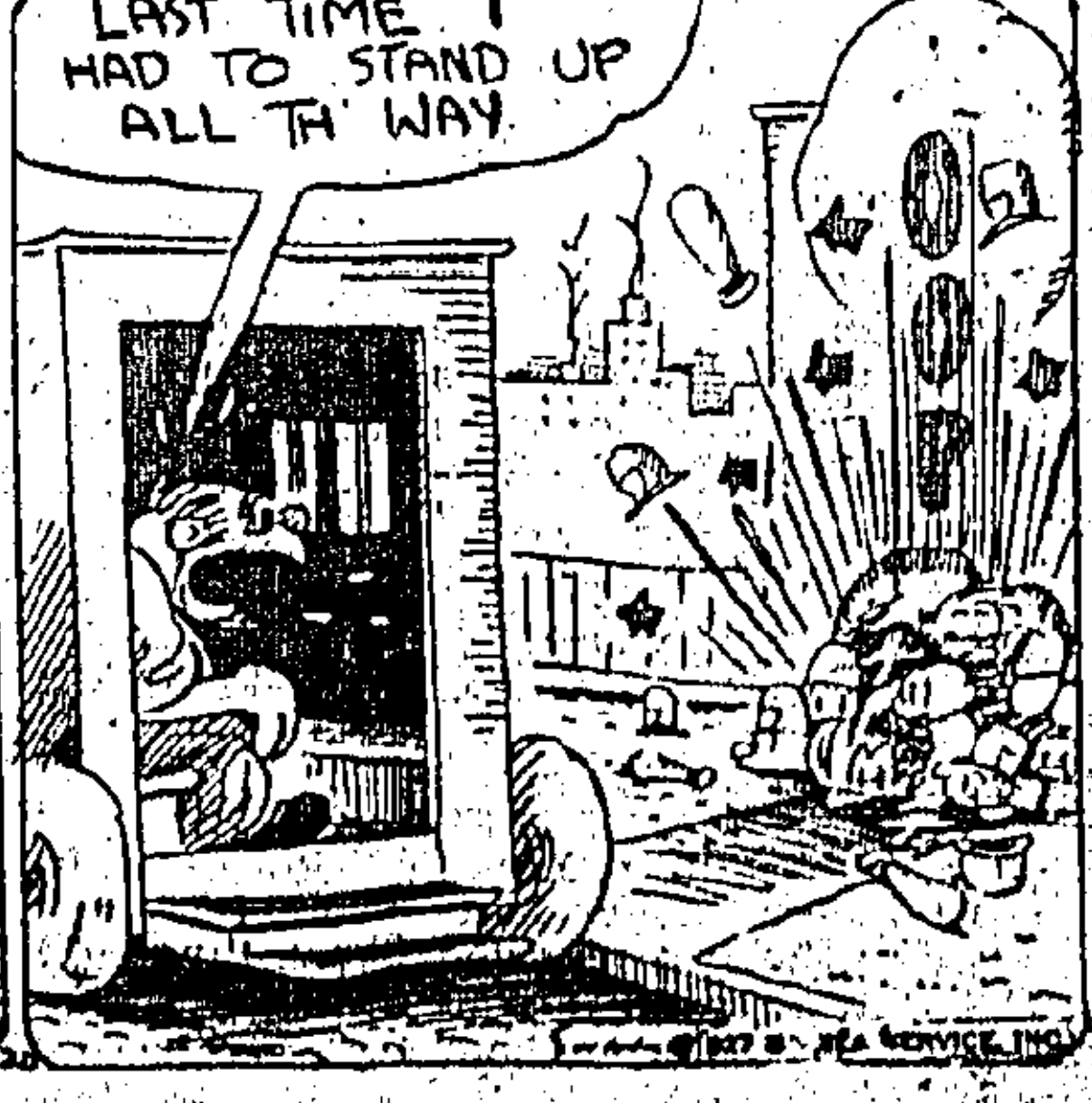
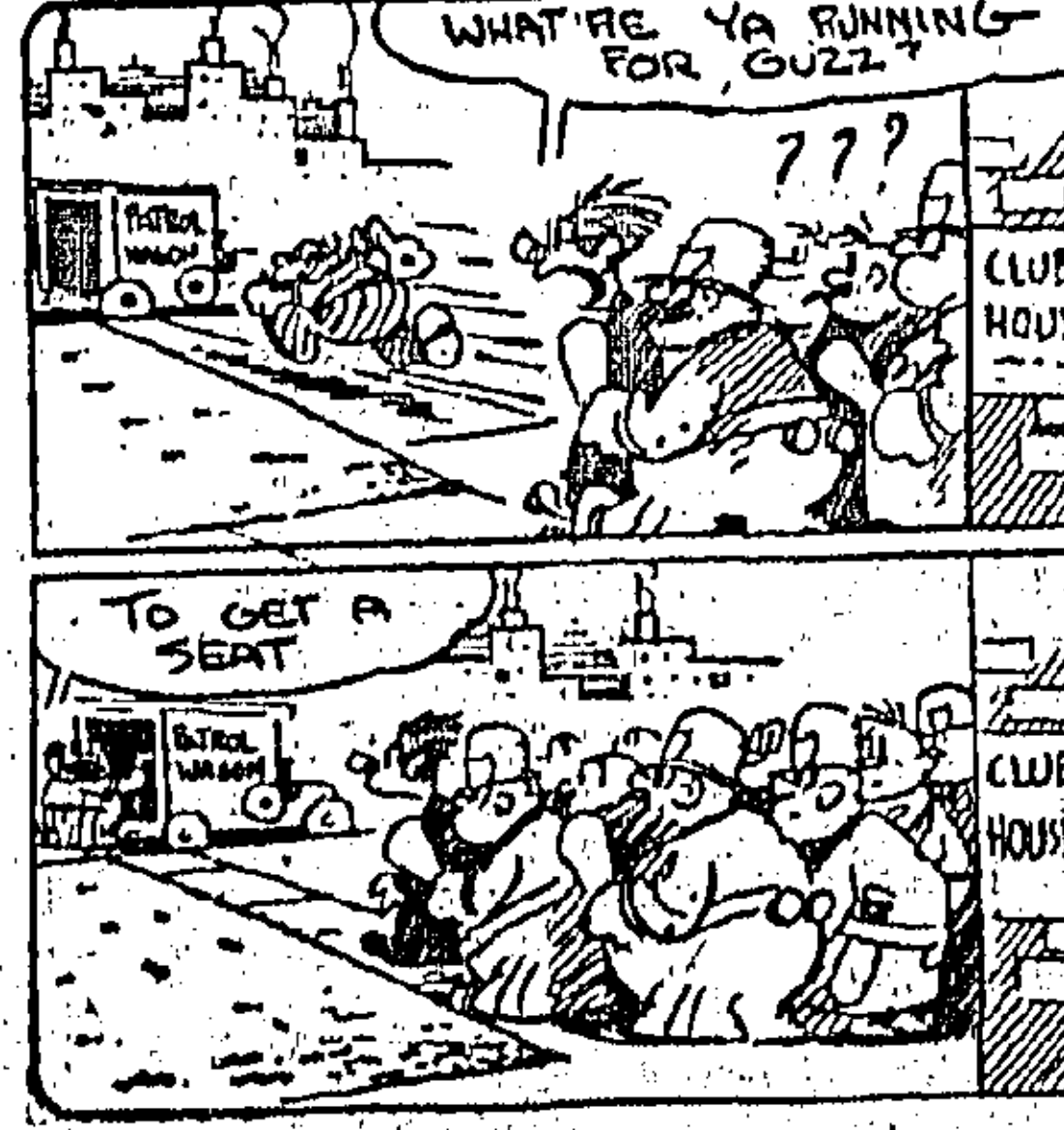
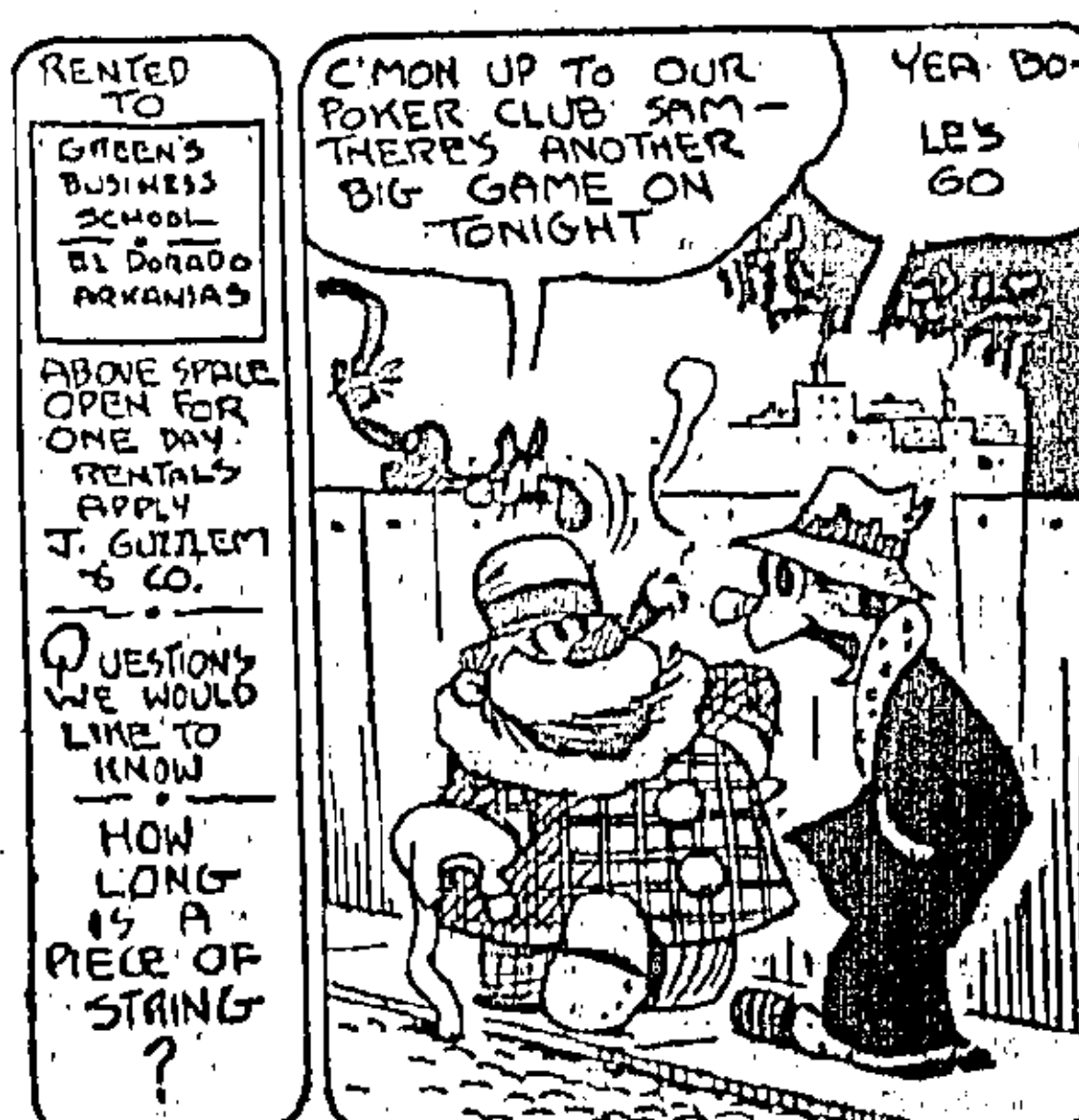
If you are run down and far from well—try SCOTT'S Emulsion.

It builds up the body, heals the lungs and tones up the system. Ask for

**SCOTT'S Emulsion**  
The protector of life



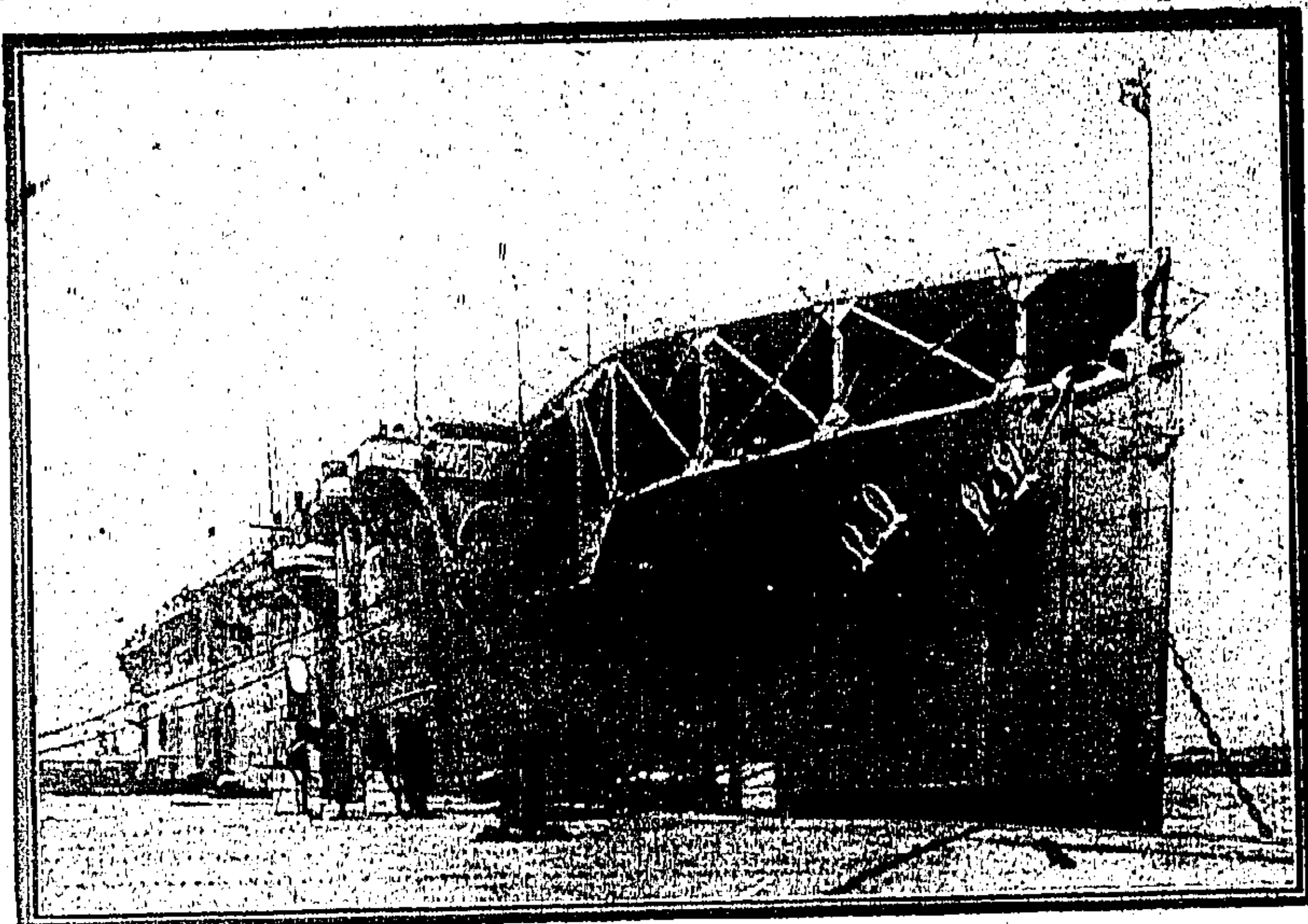
### SALESMAN SAM



### Taking No Chances

By Swan





H. M. S. ARGUS AT SHANGHAI.—A close-up view of the aeroplane carrier H. M. S. Argus, alongside the wharf after the planes which are now housed on the Race Course had been discharged at Shanghai.



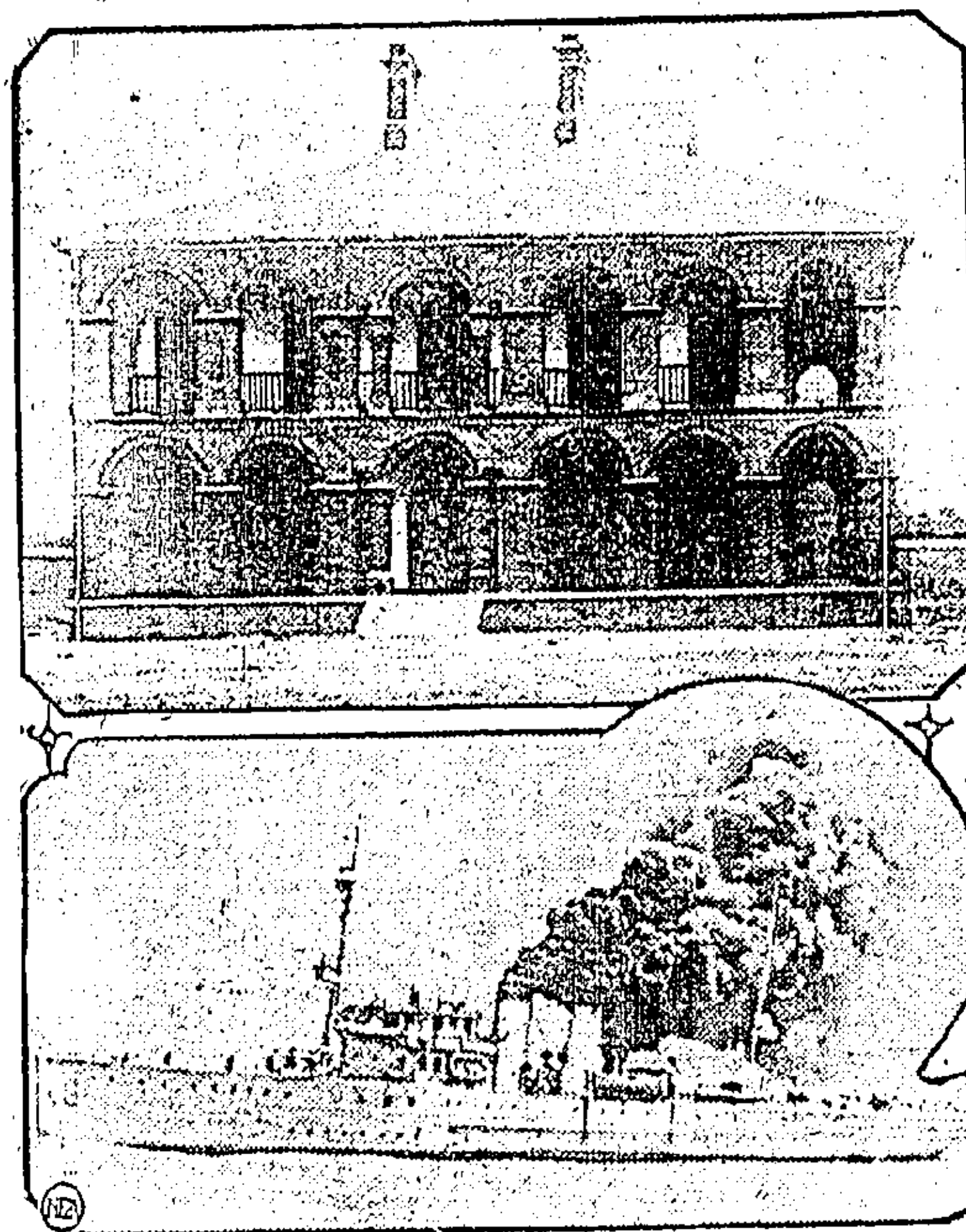
BICESTER POINT-TO-POINT.—The Prince of Wales, riding his Clark Courtier, which won the race for Lord Manners's Cup at the Bicester Point-to-Point Steeplechases at Hillesden, near Buckinghamshire. Clark Courtier (right) leading at the first fence. (Times copyright).



NEWTON BICENTENARY.—A scene outside Woolstorp Manor, near Cranham, the birthplace of Sir Isaac Newton, which was visited by a party of professors and eminent men of science during recent commemorations of the 200th anniversary of Newton's death. (Times copyright).



POPULAR SHANGHAI WEDDING.—Mr. Henry Maxted and his bride, Miss Anna Antonetta Ackerman, after their wedding recently in Shanghai at Holy Trinity Cathedral. The little flower girls are Misses Margaret and Frances Colter.



NANKING AFFAIR.—The American consulate at Nanking, (upper picture), which was looted in the course of the rioting which followed the capture of that city by the Cantonese. The converted yacht Isabel, flagship of the American patrol on the Yangtze river, from which Rear Admiral Hough threatened a general bombardment of Nanking unless beleaguered foreigners were freed.



VISITORS TO PRESIDENT.—Ambassador Paul Claudel, of France, and his daughter, Mademoiselle Reine Claudel, photographed soon after their arrival in Washington.



## Shirts and Underwear



Day Shirts. Sports Shirts. Vests Drawers and Combinations.

No matter how strenuous the activity, how oppressive the climatic conditions, AERTEX will keep you cool and fit.

The principles on which AERTEX is constructed ensure perfect regulation of the body's temperature. The dangers of chill are almost obviated and maximum degree of comfort assured.

SEE THE COMPLETE STOCKS AT

**Mackintosh**  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS & Co. Ltd.  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

## DON'T NEGLECT THAT COLD!

Try a bottle of our special —

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Gives immediate relief.

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Now With That Finer-Than-Ever Taste.

"From Contented Cows"

## THOSE REQUIRING GROUP PHOTOS

are advised to make use of our new CIRCUIT CAMERA by which long photographs of groups (up to 2,000 people) can be taken in one picture, so that every figure in the group appears clearly.

Photos from 12 inches to 8 ft. in length.

Call and see specimens.

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Studio, Ice House St.

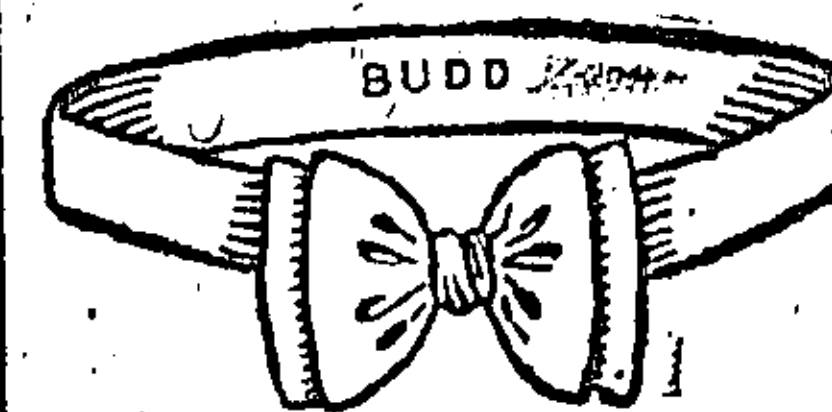
Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

## Power-full SOCONY GASOLINE

## WHITEAWAYS

JUST RECEIVED.

## THE "BUDD" BOW TIE



THE "BUDD" BOW TIE  
PAT. 1470704

The latest colorings and designs, including checks, floral, striped etc. Smart appearance, easily tied.

Price

**\$1.75** each.

CALL & SEE THE NEW HAWKE'S POLO SHAPE HELMET.

GENTS OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED.



## The Hongkong Telegraph

1-3 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Every afternoon except Sunday.

Annual Subscription H.K. \$36.00

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Foreign Countries..... 50.40

For advertising rates apply to the Manager.

Cable Address.

"TELEGRAPH" HONGKONG.

CODES:—A. B. C. 5th Edition

Bentley, Western Union.

TELEPHONE C. No. 1.

## Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00  
(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444,  
1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516,  
5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88,  
101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191,  
194, 208, 210, 211

## BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130 monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

## POSITION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED.—By first class COOK, Ship, Restaurant, or Private Family, no objection. Apply Box No. 212, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Immediately British Chief Officer for steamer. Apply Chiu On S.S. Co., Ltd., 205, Wing Lok Street.

A LADY returning from Home in September with daughter of five years of age wishes to engage an Amah in London for the voyage to Hongkong. Apply Box No. 210, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

## PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—3A, Wyndham Street. Suitable for Offices. Apply Han Kee, 1, Wing Lok Street, first floor.

TO LET.—Robinson, Road, 2 St. Joseph's Mansion, 3rd floor, flush system, servants' quarters. Apply to Catholic Mission.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET.—The Bungalow 21, Broadwood Road, Happy Valley, 4 rooms with small garden and Garage for small car. Rent \$150. Apply Telephone C.5213.

FLATS, also ROOMS, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel. C.4630.

TO LET.—European Flat, 29A, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 151, Praya East.

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road Central, Nos. 16, 17 &amp; 18, Ground Floor; Nos. 16, 17 &amp; 18, First Floor; No. 16, Second Floor. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

TO LET.—Furnished flat on Peak to let: two bedrooms with bathrooms, two reception rooms and enclosed Verandah. Modern Sanitation. Immediate Possession. Apply Box No. 207, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

## Mrs. J. CRAWFORD.

EXPERT MASSAGE.

14, Queen's Road C., 1st floor.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

## SERVICE TO CANTON.

The telegraphic service to Canton, which has been interrupted for several days past has now been re-established, normal working having resumed to-day.  
Hongkong, May 5th.

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Subject to weather and ground conditions:—  
FINAL of the OPEN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP, FRIDAY, 6th May.  
FINAL of the OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP, MONDAY, 9th May.

S. A. and H. D. Ramjahn v. T. Honda and Akiyama.

## THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Forty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned on Tuesday, the 17th May, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1926.  
The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd to the 17th May 1927, both days inclusive.

## JARDINE, MATHESON AND COMPANY LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1927.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Third Extra Race Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on Saturday, 7th May, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m. The first bell will be rung at 2 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. for all persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5. each up to Friday, 6th May, 1927.  
The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

## NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Ltd., No. 18, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on the 10th day of May next at 12 o'clock noon for considering and, if thought fit, passing the sub-joined Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution.

That this meeting authorises the Directors to pay to the Executor of the late Sir Catchick Paul Chater, C.M.G., the "Managing Director's fees in suspense" shown in the Company's last Balance Sheet, which represent the proportion, calculated up to the date of his death, of the remuneration to which the deceased would have been entitled, if he had survived to the end of the year, under Article No. 95 (B) of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
L. S. GREENHILL,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1927.

## LOST.

LOST.—At Kennedy Town, small grey haired Australian Terrier answering to the name of "Aussie." Finder please phone C.1036.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Morris Cowley two seater in excellent mechanical order, retired recently done under 1,000 miles. Owner going home. Apply Box No. 211, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

## CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

## LONGEVITY.

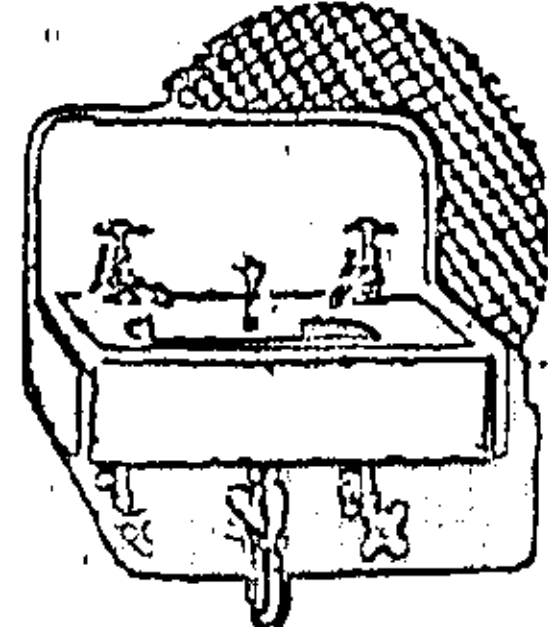
To reinforce the system by rational media is to prolong one's years. So many things tend to enervate one—the stress of modern life, worry, careless exposure of the person through the dictates of fashion—all these make demands upon the human machinery which exhaust it before its time.

What is more sensible, then, than to restore overtaxed vitality by the use of a medium which does not merely stimulate temporarily, but permanently strengthens and invigorates—a medium the value of which thousands have attested and thousands are prepared to attest?

That medium is found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the formula of a learned and experienced physician, who found that the very ingredients which are now combined in them gave relief to suffering in many forms, and in many instances effected a cure. They are invaluable in the conservation of general health which, in turn, spells longevity, to men and women.

Of all chemists, or post free, \$1.50 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$8.00, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

## A LARGE SELECTION of Basins and other bathroom fittings always in Stock.



Estimates on request for Sanitary Engineering or Building Materials.

GAY KEE

69, Des Voeux Road, Central, TELEPHONE C. 5503.

## "ROSE MARIE'S" RUN.

£170,000 PROFIT IN 105 WEEKS.

"Rose Marie" ended its run at Drury Lane Theatre, London, last month after 851 performances extending over 105 weeks, and the theatre is sold out for what promises to be a great—although rather sad—occasion.

Not since "Chu Chin Chow," which had more than 2000 performances, mostly during the war, at His Majesty's Theatre, has London had a musical play comparable with "Rose Marie." The following figures of its receipts and expenses are noteworthy:—  
More than 2,000,000 people have seen it.

The receipts have been approximately £700,000.

Nearly 850,000 programmes have been sold.

The salary list has been £2000 a week.

More than £67,000 has gone to the United States in fees to authors and composers. (Income tax has not been deducted from this sum.)

The profits from the play have been about £170,000.

Sixty chorus girls have had three new sets of costumes for the "tween" dances number.  
2,500 costumes, 3,000 pairs of shoes, and 3200 pairs of silk stockings have been used.

Of the 40 members of the orchestra at least half have never seen the play. A woman harpist, recently had her first "night off" during the run and sat in the audience. A programme girl at the theatre attended an audition for a touring company and was engaged as a member of the chorus. She knew the piece thoroughly.

Bengal is in the grip of a grave cholera epidemic. Fifteen thousand deaths occurred in the quarter ended December. The position has not improved, and unless heavy rains occur the Public Health Department's estimate of 10,000 deaths in April will be greatly exceeded. A dozen deaths are reported in a single family, and whole villages are decimated. The position in Calcutta is alarming. The weekly returns show 200 attacks.

## THREATENED WITH CARBINE.

## INDIAN GUARD'S RASH ACT.

A big crowd collected at Bonham Strand, in the native business quarter, yesterday, attracted by the spectacle of a Chinese struggling with an Indian guard who held his carbine in a threatening manner. Central Station received a report over the telephone, the sequel to this being that the Indian appeared before Major C. Willson this morning on a charge of assault, brought by the Chinese.

The complainant, Lee Man, a salesman of one of the firms in the Nam Pak Hong quarter, deposed that two Indian guards who were stationed in this locality were indulging in some rough horse-play in the street; and as he passed along defendant, who was one of these Indians, knocked him to the ground. He got up and remonstrated that a policeman should not play in the street. Defendant accused him of being "cheeky" and struck him with his carbine, the blow catching him lightly on the arm.

It was then that witness caught the Indian by the coat, and the latter pointed his carbine as if on the point of shooting. On observing this, a would-be peacemaker who had stepped out of his car to investigate, was seized with panic and ran into a shop near-by to take refuge behind closed doors. Other shops also closed their doors.

Witness ran away. He went into a shop from where he telephoned to the Central Police Station and laid his complaint.

## Was It Loaded?

Examined by Mr. Sparrow, A.S.P., witness said that he could not say whether the Indian had loaded his carbine, but at any rate the Indian had at least two rounds of ammunition in one hand while he held the carbine with the other.

Asked why he should take upon himself the duty of warning the guard as to how he should conduct himself, witness pointed out that, from being knocked down, he had some interest in the matter. If the Indians had not played as they did in the street witness said he would not have been knocked down.

Mr. Kwok Hin-wang, who stated that he was managing director of the Hin Fat Steamship Company, 81 Bonham Strand, corroborated the complainant's evidence. He said that, further progress being obstructed by the crowd, he got down from his car to speak to the complainant and was in his turn threatened by the defendant with the gun. Witness ran into a shop near-by, and got into the next street through the back door.

Questioned by Mr. Sparrow, witness said that the crowd did not appear to him to be hostile, although they were naturally apprehensive of the fact that the Indian was holding up his carbine as if to shoot them.

A Chinese detective who was sent down from the Central Police Station to enquire into the case, said that when he got to the scene, the defendant was still engaged in an argument with the complainant, and the former had two rounds of ammunition in one hand. Witness took both parties back to the Station, and just before they entered it, witness saw the Indian seize hold of the complainant by his coat. Witness supposed that the Indian did this because he was anxious that he should not be misunderstood and to show that he himself had a complaint against the complainant.

## Defendant's Version.

Defendant made a statement in which he complained of having been bumped into by the complainant while he was patrolling the street, and of being struck at without any warning. He naturally retaliated, and before long had to have recourse to his carbine to frighten the crowd off. They were all closing in on him as he backed against a wall, and had he not kept them at bay, pointing his carbine this way and that, he would assuredly have been mauled by the crowd.

Defendant described the evidence given by the various witnesses as absolutely untrue. He accused them of having walked up to him and striking him in the chest with their clenched fists.

Referring to the detective's evidence, defendant also stated that he caught hold of the complainant just before going into the Police Station because it seemed to him that the charge should be wholly borne by the complainant.

The Police Inspector who preferred the charge, took very little heed of his own case. He was made defendant on the charge and was required to bail himself out with \$50.

His Worship said he was satisfied with the evidence given by the witnesses, and found the charge of assault proved against the defendant, who would be fined \$50. His Worship thought defendant was a most unfit person to be entrusted with a carbine and ammunition, and directed that this view be communicated to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

## BRITISH TAXPAYERS' BURDEN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

debts, taken together, more than she pays to America. The policy of the British Government on this subject has been repeatedly declared. It is not their desire to retain for Britain anything out of the receipts from reparations and inter-Allied war debts.

## Will Forego Receipts.

"In the event of receipts from inter-Allied war debts and reparations exceeding the payments made by them to the United States Government, they have undertaken to reduce proportionately the payments to be made to Britain in respect of inter-Allied war indebtedness, and provision to this effect appears in various war debt funding agreements which the British Government have signed."

Dealing with other points, the Note recalls that the British taxpayer, apart from payments made to the United States Government, has had to meet large market debts incurred by the British Treasury in the United States, and £140,000,000 have been paid on this head.

Moreover, in addition to paying their own debts to the United States, the British people are sustaining the full charge for advances made by the British Government to the Allied Governments for the purchase of necessary commodities during the war, not only in Great Britain but also in neutral countries.

## Big Annual Burden.

Sums thus lent amounted to a net total of £1,350,000,000, which, with interest, increased during the war period, amounted on July 1st, 1920, to over £4,450,000,000, or nearly double the debt the British Government had themselves contracted at that time with the United States.

"This amount the British Government borrowed from their own nationals, and the British taxpayer has had to pay interest on it at over five per cent. each year since, thus making a total annual payment of £72,500,000, which will continue until the debt is paid off by further and additional contributions from British taxpayers. No relief on this burden can be looked for from receipts from reparation and Allied war debts.

## All Paid to America.

"Whereas the United States Government is receiving from Germany a share of the Dawes annuities estimated to cover its reparation claims in full, and at the same time obtains from Great Britain repayment with interest at three per cent. of the full amount of the war loans it advanced to this country, Great Britain will retain for herself nothing of any payments she receives in respect of either of reparations or of inter-Allied war debts, but will apply all her receipts towards part payment of her liabilities to the United States."

"Any balance that remains, she will pay out of her own resources, and in any case she will have to support the entire burden of her war losses, and of war loans she herself made to her allies."

## EMPHATIC DENIALS.

"Unfortunate Impression."

London, May 4.  
Britain has sent to the United States Government a long Note concerning war debts, consisting of a full reply to the recent utterance by Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, that "after 1927 Britain will receive from her debtors substantially more than she will pay the United States."

This is emphatically denied. On the contrary, it is pointed out that even if the full Dawes payments continue to be received for another 60 years, the present value that Britain receives from the reparation payments and inter-Allied debts would be less than the payment. Britain is obliged to make to the United States, at present rates of interest and discount.

The Note emphasises that under no circumstances will Britain receive from the reparations payments and inter-Allied war debts, combined, more than she pays the United States. It suggests that Mr. Mellon miscalculated, first because he quotes the total receipts of the British Empire from the Dawes annuities, which the Note points out include receipts in respect of the costs of occupation, which represent a partial reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by Britain. Furthermore, the British reparation receipts must be distributed between Britain and other parts of the Empire.

Secondly, Mr. Mellon has probably made a miscalculation because he apparently includes in Britain's receipts from France sums comprising a private transac-

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

## NOTICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

RADIO TELEGRAMS may now be accepted for Hongkong under the same conditions and at the same rates as for Canton.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

During the interruption of the Hongkong-Macao cable service the Macao Radio Station will remain open for the exchange of telegrams with Hongkong from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. The Hongkong Station is always open and messages are accepted at any time throughout the 24 hours.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

The Radio Telegraph Service between Hongkong and Swatow has been resumed and telegrams for Swatow are now accepted under the same conditions and at the same rates as for Canton.

## INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Japan and Shanghai	Atsuta Maru	May 6.
Europe via Nippon Yusen (letters only)	Pressen	May 7.
Europe via Nippon Yusen (papers only)	Yuen-sang	May 7.
London 7th April	Ningpo	May 7.
Shanghai	Sunning	May 8.
Manila	Empress of Asia	May 9.
U. S. A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Grant	May 9.
U. S. A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Garfield	May 9.
Japan and Shanghai	Chononcaux	May 10.
Saigon	D'Artagnan	May 10.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Emp. of Canada	May 16.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Kwong Poon	Tues., May 5, 4 p.m.
Manila and parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Emil Kirdorf	Thurs., May 5, 4 p.m.
Hoilow	Dorry	Thurs., May 5, 5 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Tilawa	Fri., May 6, 9 a.m.
Saigon and South Africa	La Plata Maru	Fri., May 6, 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Linan	Fri., May 6, 1.30 p.m.
Japan	Tanda	Fri., May 6, 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Sinkiang	Fri., May 6, 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Atsuta Maru	Sat., May 7, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. (Dawes Marseilles 5th June).
Swatow Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Sat., May 7, noon.
Swatow	Hangsang	Sat., May 7, 5 p.m.
Amoy	Kweiyang	Sat., May 7, 5 p.m.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Kulgan	Sun., May 8, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Ilozan Maru	Sun., May 8, 9 a.m.
Swatow	Liangchow	Mon., May 9, 10.30 a.m.
Sandakan	Mansang	Mon., May 9, 1.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Nanning	Mon., May 9, 5 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Garfield	Mon., May 9, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haining	Tues., May 10, 1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Chononcaux	Tues., May 10, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m. (Dawes Marseilles, June 10).
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	D'Artagnan	Tues., May 10, 1.30 p.m.
Swatow	Mingsang	Tues., May 10, 5 p.m.
Straits	Cromer	Thurs., May 12, 10 a.m.

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## WELCOME "WHITE EMPRESS."

## CROWDS LINE VANCOUVER COAST.

Over 10,000 people lined the coast at Vancouver to welcome the Canadian Pacific Empress of Canada, flagship of the Pacific fleet, when she steamed into her home port from the Orient recently, glistening in her new garb of white paint. She was escorted by several Canadian Government sea-planes.

The decision of the Canadian Pacific to make their entire Pacific fleet white, has met with approval in the shipping world and also by passengers with whom these giant trans-Pacific liners are popular. They will be known as the "White Empresses of the Pacific" and make a beautiful picture steaming through the blue waters of the Pacific.

The local weather forecast issued by the Royal Observatory, for the period ending at noon to-morrow, is: E. or variable winds, moderate; generally overcast, some rain and fog.

## situation of the United States perfectly clear.

Reuter is informed that the State Department is closely studying the Note, and no statement will be made on the matter until this study be completed. It is expected the State Department will issue an explanatory statement by Mr. Mellon, setting forth the American Government's viewpoint.

Mr. Mellon, pressed to express an opinion, declined to say anything for the present.—Reuter's American Service.

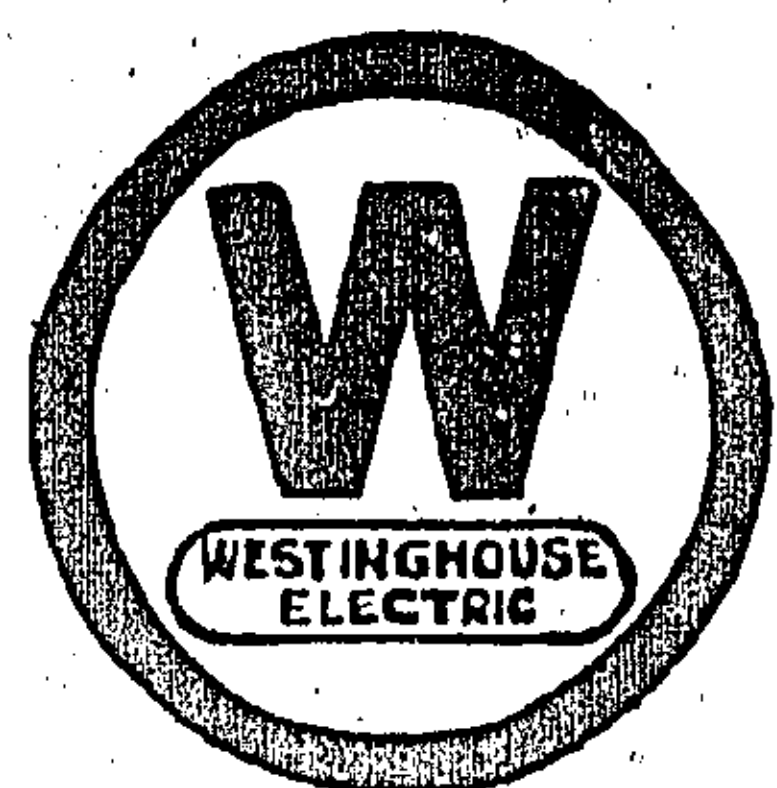
## A Domestic Matter.

Washington, Later.  
The State Department has advised the British Government to-day that the United States regards the correspondence between Mr. Mellon and Dr. Hibben, president of Princeton University, on war debts, as a purely domestic discussion, and does not desire to engage in any formal diplomatic exchanges on the subject.—Reuter's American Service.

## Americans Surprised.

Washington, May 4.  
The presentation of the British war debts Note to the United States Government has surprised officials at Washington, as the letter of Mr. Mellon to the President of Princeton University last March was considered by the State Department to have made the po-





Reiss, Massey & Co., Ltd.

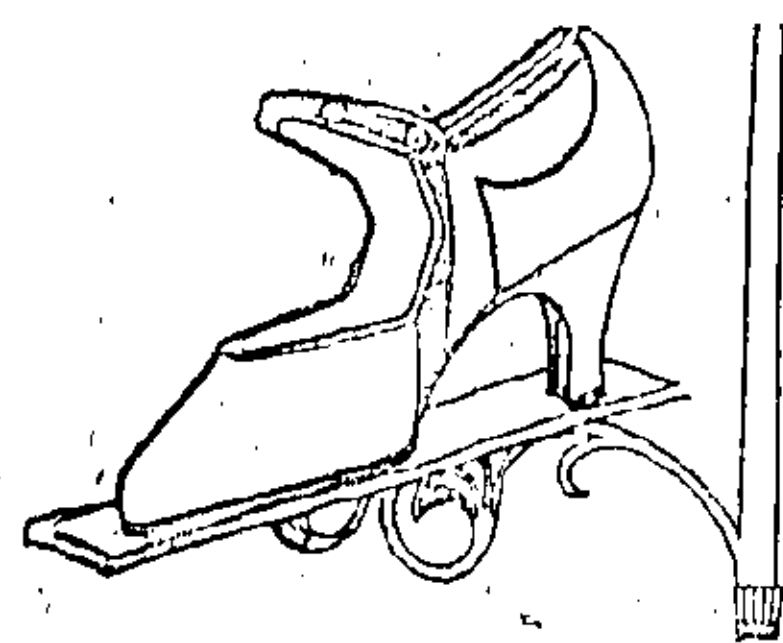
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You Need Someone To Love.
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Banana.  
While the Sahara Sleeps.
- 4557 {Am I Wasting My Time On you  
I'll Follow Your Footsteps.
- 4558 {That's Why I Love You.  
Looking at the World.
- 4559 {Only You and Lovely Me  
Dreamily Waltz.
- 4563 {I Wonder What's Become of Joe  
When Its Twilight on Missouri.
- 4568 {For My Sweetheart.  
Here in My Arms.
- 4569 {Black Bottom.  
Pretty Cinderella.
- 4476 {Old Miss Hannah.  
Lonesome and Sorry.

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Japanese Shoe Export.  
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"RED FLAG" SUNG.

UPROAR AT LLOYD GEORGE  
MEETING.

Socialists created uproar when  
Mr. Lloyd George spoke in the  
North Southwark, London, by-  
election in March. The meeting  
in Lavington Street Baths was a  
ticket meeting, but a large number  
of Socialists secured tickets and  
took possession of the gallery,  
from which they rained interrup-  
tions for an hour.

When Mr. Lloyd George entered,  
his supporters sang, "For He's a  
Jolly Good Fellow" while the Com-  
munists sang "The Red Flag."

At the end of the meeting Mr.  
Lloyd George said: "If these or-  
ganised efforts to prevent free  
speech at elections are continued  
the community is quite capable of  
defending itself. You will find  
before long there will be a men-  
sural to the Statute Book of this  
realm to enable you to unseat  
members where other candidates  
have not had fair play to present  
their case."

"It has been part of the or-  
ganised and definite policy of the  
Socialist party for years. There  
are constituencies where no man  
is allowed to make a statement of  
his case. That cannot go on, and  
the moment those gentlemen find  
that the judges will simply unseat  
them, on the ground that there has  
been no free speech during the  
election, it will stop."

Soon after the meeting began a  
man in the middle of the hall, who  
was said to be signalling to the  
interrupters, was ejected from the  
building. "One of the champions  
of free speech gone," remarked  
Mr. Lloyd George, amid laughter.

Howls of Dissent.

Howls of dissent from the gal-  
lery came at the end of nearly  
every sentence Mr. Lloyd George  
uttered. Pointing to the gallery,  
he said, "This is a free country,  
except when the Socialists come to  
meetings. But I wonder what  
sort of free country it would be  
if these gentlemen had a majority."

"The line I took in regard to the  
general strike," he went on, "got  
me into considerable trouble with  
my party, so when I talk to you  
I talk as a man who stood by the  
miners. Yes," he said, after much  
booming, "I was there even when  
some of your leaders had run away  
to Africa."

Referring to Mr. Ramsay Mac-  
donald's description of the Liberal  
party as a broken pitcher, Mr.  
Lloyd George said, "I would  
rather have a broken pitcher than a  
punctured windbag."

Mr. Lloyd George referred to  
the three candidates in the field.  
"This," he said, "was not a con-  
test of personalities. It was a  
very important decision on matters  
of principle. (Uproar.) He was  
not going to say an unkind word  
about Mr. Haden-Guest. (A  
voice, 'Don't mention his name.')  
'Oh, yes, I will,' retorted Mr.  
Lloyd George. 'I have faced  
worse rawdiness than this. He  
has resigned his seat because he  
disagreed with his party in the  
action they took with regard to the  
sending of troops to Shanghai.'  
There was no reason why there  
should be an issue between Mr.  
Strauss and Mr. Guest in regard  
to the protection of British lives  
in China. (Uproar.) 'He has  
left the Labour party,' Mr. Lloyd  
George said, 'and I must say if  
these gentlemen here are samples  
of the Labour party I am not sur-  
prised that he has left it. (Laughter.)  
A man has a perfect right  
to leave his party. I have dis-  
agreed with my party many a time.  
(Laughter.) I have said so, and  
if I disagree with them again I  
shall say so. Mr. Henderson left  
his party, and Mr. MacDonald was  
once a Liberal, and he left his  
party. A man may join a party  
and he may leave a party. This is  
a free country except when the  
Socialists come to meetings.  
(Laughter.) But I wonder what  
sort of free country it would be  
if these gentlemen had a major-  
ity."

RUBBER SHARES.

DIVIDENDS AND QUOTATIONS  
FROM SINGAPORE.

Messrs. Carroll Brothers have been  
advised of the following dividends and  
quotations from Singapore on rubber  
shares.

Dividends.

Ayer Hitam 10 per cent. Interim—  
making 40 per cent to date.  
Hamiltons 10 per cent. Interim—  
making 10 per cent to date.  
Malaka Pindas 8 per cent Interim—  
making 8 per cent to date.  
Ayer Kuningas 7 1/2 per cent Final  
making 12 1/2 per cent to date.  
Jeramas 10 per cent Final making  
50 per cent to date.

Quotations.

Ayer Panas ..... \$14.00  
Changkat Serdang ..... 10.00 Cum Div.  
Glenagles ..... 2.95  
Jeramas ..... 1.85 Cum Div.  
Jimats ..... 2.75  
Kedahs ..... 4.35  
Lunas ..... 3.90  
Malaka Pindas ..... 2.65 Cum Div.  
Malakoffs ..... 4.75  
New Serendaha ..... 2.80 Ex Div.  
Pajams ..... 2.85  
Sanderofts ..... 3.20  
Rubber is quoted at 72 1/2 cent per  
lb.

CHINA'S HOPELESS  
DAWN.

FOREIGNERS OUTLAWED.

The following remarkable ex-  
tract is from a letter from a mis-  
sionary in Anhui, though for ob-  
vious reasons the name of the  
city to which he refers cannot be  
given:

"After three days and three  
nights of incessant fighting, this  
city has been taken by the Na-  
tionalists. Our premises have  
been occupied by the soldiers.  
The military authorities appear to  
be determined to keep their grip  
on our premises, and we are now  
outlaws. The new authorities  
acknowledge no responsibility for  
us or our safety, anyone injuring  
or robbing us would not be called  
to account, and ill-disposed people  
may presently find that they can  
do what they please with impunity."

"The soldiers moved out this  
morning and the military Red  
Cross moved right in, and to-night  
the place resounds with the sing-  
ing and fiddling of prostitutes.  
The Red Cross came in without  
our permission and against our  
will. Now I find these native Red  
Cross men are gambling and  
smoking opium on our premises as  
well as consorting with prosti-  
tutes. Wu so pu Wei. There is  
no hope for China in this move-  
ment."

"HOUSES COST TOO  
MUCH."

"IMPROVE AS WELL AS  
CLEAR THE SLUMS."

On the Furzedown Estate,  
Streatham, Mr. Neville Chamber-  
lain, the Minister of Health, "look  
over" the 1,000th house built by  
the Wandsworth Borough Council.  
He afterwards unveiled a pylon,  
the gift of the mayor, to mark the  
completion of that house.

Speaking at a reception at the  
town hall, he said that in England  
and Wales they had succeeded in  
erecting 863,000 houses in eight  
years.

One thing that caused him con-  
cern was that houses were costing  
too much. There had, been cer-  
tain increases in the cost of  
materials and the cost of labour.

He thought that it might be pos-  
sible to supplement schemes of  
slum clearance by some schemes  
of slum improvement which would  
result in preserving houses near  
to the places where the people had  
to work.

HISSES IN COMMONS.

MR. N. CHAMBERLAIN'S  
EXPERIENCE.

Mr. N. Chamberlain, the Minis-  
ter of Health, had an unpleasant  
time in the House of Commons re-  
cently during a debate on the  
Chester-le-Street affair.

Replying to the discussion, Mr.  
Chamberlain was frequently inter-  
rupted, and the latter part of his  
speech was almost inaudible owing  
to booing and hissing from the  
Labour benches.

At the outset Mr. Buchanan  
(Labour, Glasgow, Gorbals) put  
forward a motion complaining of  
the supersession of the Chester-  
le-Street Board of Guardians with-  
out a public inquiry, and without  
affording them an opportunity of  
rebutting the allegations against  
them.

The motion declared that the  
Board of Guardians (Default)  
Act "being subversive of the prin-  
ciples of local self-government,  
ought to be repealed."

Major Roper (U., Sedgfield)  
submitted an amendment which  
declared that the Minister of  
Health acted in accordance with  
the intentions of Parliament, and  
in the interest of purity of local  
administration.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Minis-  
ter of Health) said they were able  
to conclude from speeches in the  
debate that the definite and de-  
liberate policy of the Socialist  
party if they obtained a majority  
on the Board of Guardians was  
to use their power for the pur-  
pose of assisting their own politi-  
cal friends, distinguishing one  
working man from another accord-  
ing to what trade union he be-  
longed to.

The Chester-le-Street Guar-  
dians, he continued, were not  
superseded because of the charges  
made in the report, but because  
they persisted, in spite of warn-  
ings from himself, and promises  
to amend, in giving illegal relief  
to single miners on strike.

The motion was rejected by 279  
votes to 119, and it being after  
eleven o'clock the debate on the  
amendment was adjourned.

WEATHER-WISE.

WIRELESS WARNINGS AND  
FORECASTS.

Surprising figures illustrating  
the growth of the weather fore-  
casting service are given in the  
Nineteenth Century for April by  
Dr. G. C. Simpson, Director of the  
Meteorological Office.

In 1914 the Government weather  
staff consisted of 71 members,  
of whom only 11 were trained  
scientists; to-day there are 277 on  
the staff, 75 having taken Univer-  
sity degrees.

In the British Isles there are 43  
stations, which make observations  
every day, Sundays and holidays  
included, at 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and  
6 p.m. As soon as the observa-  
tions are taken they are trans-  
mitted to London by telegraph,  
telephone or wireless.

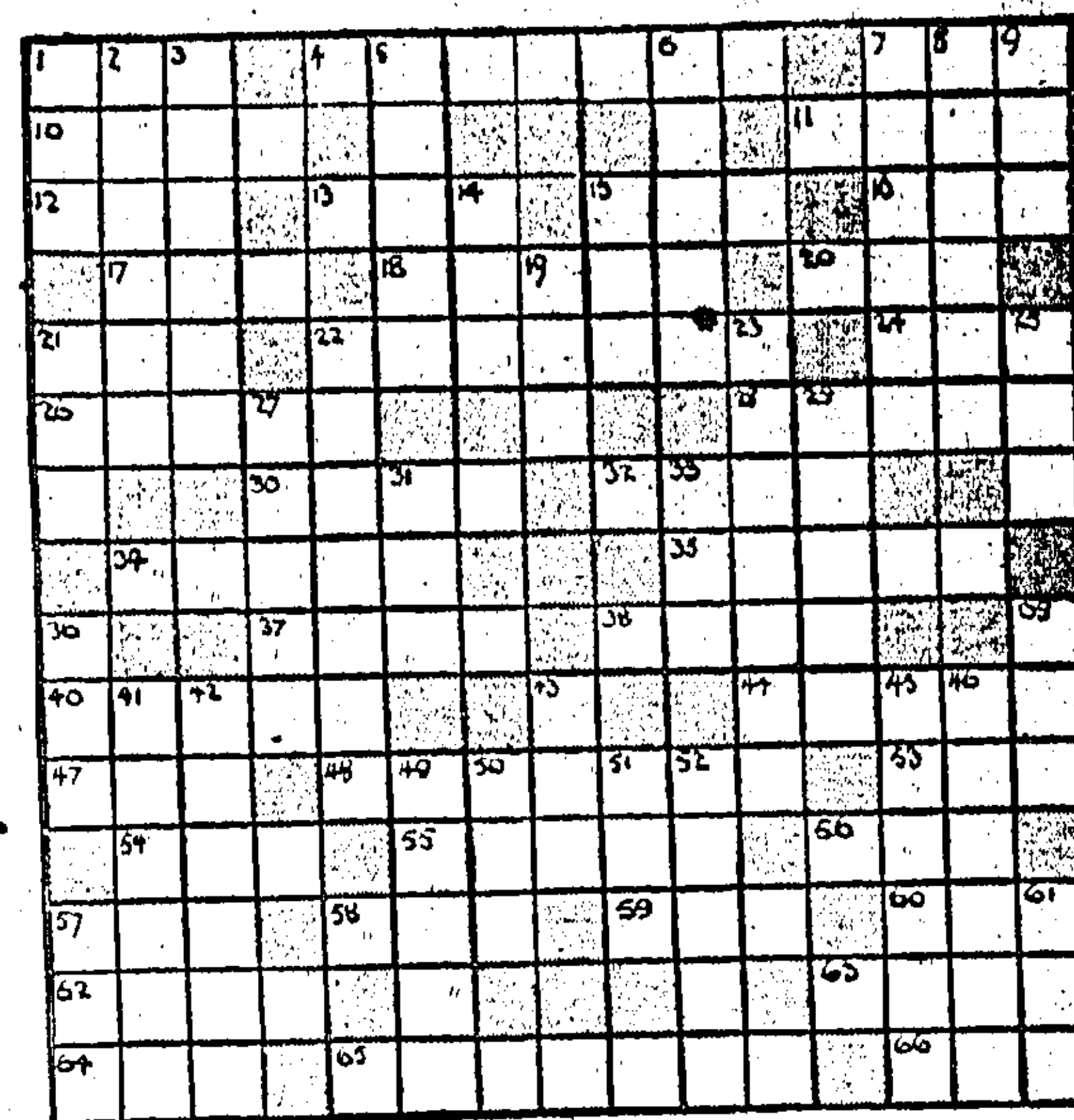
Similar organisations exist in  
the principal countries on the  
Continent, and within an hour and  
a half after the time of observa-  
tion, every meteorological office  
in Europe has received observa-  
tions from nearly every other  
country, and knows the state of the  
weather from Spitzbergen in the  
north to Azores in the south, from  
ships on the Atlantic in the west  
to Moscow in the east.

Demonstrations of the weather service  
by aviation, especially civil avia-  
tion, are very exciting. Arrange-  
ments have now been made for  
pilots to obtain while in flight the  
latest weather reports and forecast  
by means of wireless telephony.

"The confidence which the pilots  
have in the meteorological advice  
given to them at Croydon is very  
gratifying," say Dr. Simpson.

There are now ten meteorologi-  
cal stations established on the  
Service aerodromes. When a long  
cross-country flight is to be made,  
weather advice can be obtained by  
wireless from the Air Ministry,  
usually within half an hour.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across.

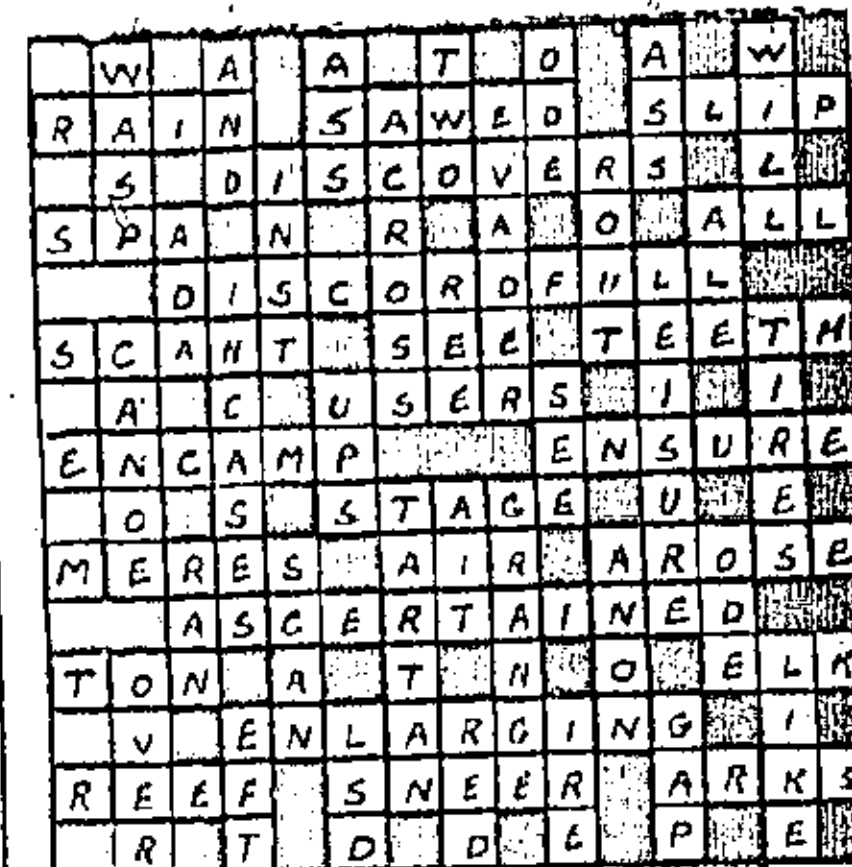
- European adder.
- Hinted at.
- Royal Scottish Academy.
- Stain.
- Clear of all deductions.
- Possessive pronoun.
- Digit.
- Strike sharply.
- Starting point in golf.
- Help.
- Mixture of fresh fruits.
- Distant.
- Measure of length.
- Fills with air.
- Portuguese coin.
- Donkeys.
- Enrich with any gift.
- At the top of.
- Pleasant.
- Sudden coldness.
- Spotted.
- Marks made by wheels.
- Contention.
- Colour.
- Tinting.
- Over.
- Marsh.
- Measure of weight.
- Dead language.
- Wager.
- Quail.
- Roman household deity.
- Meadow.
- Bone.
- Employed.
- Small cubes.
- Turn, as new mown grass.
- Frights.
- Sedge.

Down.

- Tree.
- Robs.
- Dancers.
- Not tight.
- Flute.

- Obstruse.
- Contraction of stereotype.
- Consumed.
- Organ of hearing.
- Rodent.
- Boy.
- Duvour.
- Amaze.
- Withdraw into solitude.
- Female sheep.
- Tidal wave.
- Poor.
- Fragrant.
- Congeaed water.
- Time past.
- Article of food.
- Terminating in a rounded end.
- Corroded.
- Drenched.
- Candy-tuft.
- Intimation.
- Puff out with conceit.
- Vehicle.
- Be ill.
- Speak derisively.
- Sever.
- Ask earnestly.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



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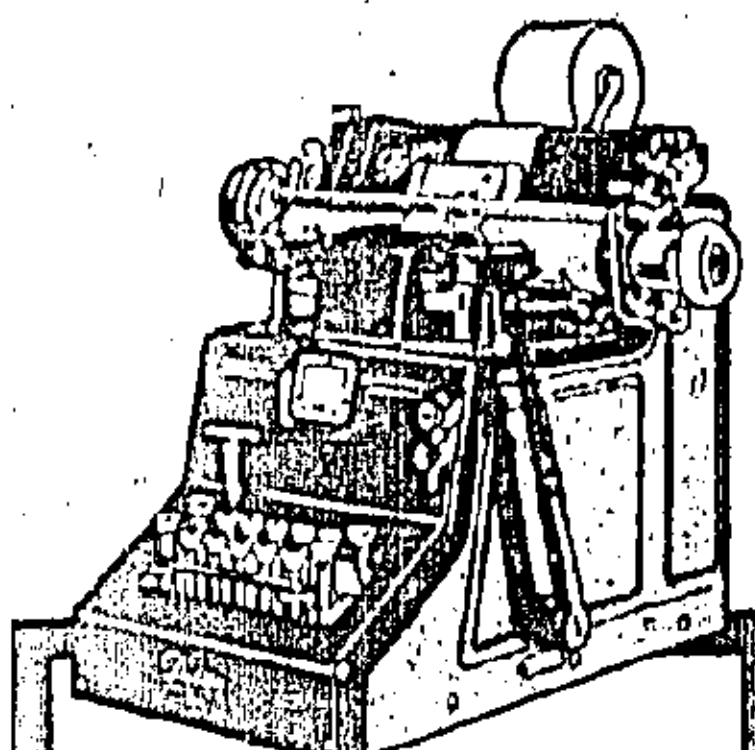
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Dalton

The  
Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1927.

## THREAT TO HANKOW.

It was generally expected that when Marshal Chiang Kai-shek made his definite "break" with the Hankow party there would even-  
tuate, at some time or another, actual hostilities between these who remained loyal to Chiang and those who sided with the Commun-  
ist element in control at the Wu-  
han cities. But it later seemed as  
though there would be no fight-  
ing between the divided National-  
ist parties, and Renter's corre-  
spondent at Shanghai only recently  
announced that the prospect of  
fighting was growing remote in  
view of the possibility that Mar-  
shal Chiang and the Hankow mili-  
tary commanders would co-operate  
in a general drive against the  
North. It is a risky procedure,  
ever to prophesy about anything  
regarding Chinese politics, and in  
this matter of Chiang *vis-à-vis*  
Hankow, the unexpected has  
again happened. We were able to  
announce yesterday that Marshal  
Chiang has decided to launch  
what he describes as a punitive  
campaign against the "Reds" who  
are occupying Provinces of Hunan  
and Hupoh and that he has is-  
sued a circular telegram to this  
effect to various commanders of  
the Nationalist armies who are  
loyal to him. He says he is tak-  
ing this action in order to pre-  
vent the Kuomintang party from  
being exploited by the Commun-  
ists. Simultaneous with this news  
from the North come tidings from  
Kantow to the effect that the anti-  
"Red" expedition which has gone  
to the North River district to clean  
up the peasant organisations will  
proceed on to Hunan and attack  
Hengchow and Changsha. Simul-  
taneously there will be a drive  
against Hankow from Kwangsi,  
Kweichow, and Szechuen and al-  
together many thousands of  
troops will be arrayed against  
those who have the misfortune to  
be under the rule of the Hankow  
political clique.

If this scheme materialises, then  
a very important change is likely  
to come over the Chinese situa-  
tion. With the elimination of the  
Hankow faction there would once  
again be a unified Nationalist  
party, albeit of a more moderate  
kind than the rabid party which  
has for so long done its best to  
alienate the sympathy of all for-  
eigners. If Communism is effec-  
tively stamped out by Marshal  
Chiang's move, and if "moderate"

political men such as Dr. C. C.  
Wu and others of his type come  
into power with the powerful sup-  
port of Chiang behind them, there  
will most certainly be presented a  
bright opportunity of making the  
Nationalist party of real benefit  
to China instead of the distur-  
bance it has largely been  
hitherto. We cannot see how the  
Hankow forces can hope to survive  
a concerted attack such as is out-  
lined in the latest news. To the  
North there are the forces of  
Marshal Chang Tsung-chang, to  
the west there are the forces of  
General Yang Sen, the Szechuen  
warlord who came so much into  
prominence by his precipitation of  
the Wanhien affair, to the south  
there are the forces of Canton,  
while to the east there is Marshal  
Chiang Kai-shek himself with the  
proved Nationalist forces which  
fought their way to Shanghai and  
Nanking against the opposition of  
Marshals Sun Chuan-fang and  
Chang Tsung-chang. Added to  
this array from outside is the  
threat of dissension within, for it  
will be remembered that General  
Tang Sang-chi recently resigned  
his post of "generalissimo" owing  
to jealousy. That act must have  
left its impress on those lower  
down the scale. Viewing the  
situation generally one is led to  
the conclusion that if the present  
announcement by Chiang means  
anything at all the days of the  
Hankow party are numbered.

## Strike Control.

Some very interesting questions  
arise from the introduction of a  
Bill in the British Parliament,  
designed to prevent strikes of  
workmen aimed at the intimidation  
of the State or community. One  
obvious point is the possibility of  
extending the measure, should it  
become law in Britain—and there  
seems a likelihood of the Bill go-  
ing through despite Labour opposi-  
tion—to the various Crown  
Colonies, where there has of late  
years been considerable trouble  
with disgruntled labour. In this  
case, we in Hongkong might yet  
have an Ordinance which would  
immediately place such events as  
the Canton strike and boycott of  
1925 on the plane of an illegal  
movement against constituted au-  
thority, without any need for spe-  
cial proclamations and the like.  
Again, some of the big colonies  
might take a leaf out of the Home  
Government's book, and provided  
they have no insuperable opposi-  
tion to face, pass similar Acts for  
the protection of their industrial  
interests from the wasteful up-  
heavals that occur all too frequent-  
ly. We have Australia particularly  
in mind, for there the Labour  
element has for long, especially in  
certain States, like Queensland,  
had a considerable say in affairs,  
usually to the detriment of the  
country. Lecturing recently on  
his impressions during a visit to  
the Antipodes, before an Edin-  
burgh audience, the Rev. Dr. Nor-  
man Maclean had many uncom-  
plimentary things to say of condi-  
tions in Australian industry. He  
admitted that the policy of foster-  
ing home manufactures was sound  
at bottom, but unfortunately the  
high tariffs enabled the Common-  
wealth industrialists to push up  
prices of goods to excess. This  
enabled them to pay very high  
wages. The Australian workmen,  
unhappily, are not slow to take  
advantage of the ability to get al-  
most whatever they ask. There  
are big wages and short hours, and  
frequent strikes. The result is  
that the man on the land, who  
has to slave long hours for  
comparatively small wages, makes  
the sacrifice. It is an un-  
healthy state of affairs, lead-  
ing to national debt, with small  
prospect of popularising land set-  
tlement, particularly where dis-  
illusioned immigrants from the  
British Isles are concerned. The  
evil of industrial unrest probably  
lies basically in the strike fever,  
the knowledge that in stoppages  
of work the employee holds a  
weapon that he can brandish at  
will over the head of the em-  
ployer. However inopportune the  
introduction of the Trades Union  
Bill at Home may be at present,  
there is this to be said for the  
measure—the Government are at  
least proving the determination of  
the State to limit a movement that  
has grown, within recent years,  
to be a distinct menace to peace and  
good order. It is a lead that  
several other countries may even-  
tually follow.

The mistress of a cargo boat,  
charged with lying outside five  
others alongside the s.s. Tokyo  
Maru, pleaded guilty and was fined  
\$5, with the alternative of five  
days' imprisonment, in the Marine  
Court yesterday.

## DAY BY DAY.

IT IS BY ATTEMPTING TO REACH TO  
THE TOP AT A SINGLE LEAP THAT SO  
MUCH MISERY IS PRODUCED IN THE  
WORLD.—Cobbett.

We are informed by the Chinese  
Telegraphs Administration that  
normal working with Canton has  
now been resumed.

There were four more Chinese  
cases of typhoid fever reported  
yesterday, and also two of small-  
pox and one of diphtheria.

The B. I. and Apear s.s. Taktiva  
is expected to leave Amoy to-mor-  
row, and to arrive here about noon  
on Saturday.

The Annual Meeting of Wor-  
shippers at the Peak Church will  
be held in the Cathedral Hall on  
Friday, May the 6th at 6.30 p.m.

Among those arriving by the  
s.s. Tunda to-day from Sydney  
were:—Mr. G. Bonham Carter,  
Mr. J. H. Lindsay, Mr. R. Keswick  
and Mr. H. Studholme.

A sack of rice, which was being  
unloaded from a lighter at the  
Western Wharf, dropped on one of  
the boatmen and injured his back.  
The man died at the Government  
Civil Hospital this morning.

The assistant manager of a  
leather shop at No. 17, Lascar  
Row, has reported to the police  
that one of his foks is missing,  
after having been entrusted with a  
sum of \$3,700 to pay to various  
firms.

Mr. Robert MacAllan, of the  
China Sugar Refinery, reported to  
the police yesterday that a gold  
watch and chain, valued at \$100,  
were abstracted from his jacket  
which was left in the sugar-boil-  
ing house.

While feeding material to a ma-  
chine at the Rope Factory at Ken-  
nedy Town, a workman had his  
hand severely injured through it  
being drawn into the mechanism.  
The man was removed to the Gov-  
ernment Civil Hospital.

A Chinese coolie was sentenced  
this morning to two weeks' hard  
labour by Major C. Wilson, being  
convicted on the unusual charge  
of stealing a fish. The coolie stat-  
ed that he was employed to carry  
the fish from the wharf to the  
market and the freshness of the  
fish tempted him to steal one.  
The fish was produced in court.  
It was over two feet long and was  
priced at a little over a dollar.

A Chinese youth was sentenced  
this morning by Major C. Wilson  
to two weeks' hard labour for steal-  
ing nine baskets from a shop in  
Wing Lok Street. Defendant deny-  
ed the charge and explained that  
the baskets were lying in the road  
and he picked them up. His Wor-  
ship reminded the defendant that  
the baskets were new, whereupon  
defendant said that he picked them  
up outside a shop and that the  
shop people were asleep.

## POLICE AMBUSH.

HOW TWO THIEVES WERE  
CAUGHT.

Sentence of six weeks' hard  
labour was imposed on two Chin-  
ese, who were charged before Mr.  
W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Ma-  
gistracy this morning, with lar-  
ceny of six scaffolding poles from  
contractor's premises in Mong-  
kok in the early morning of Mon-  
day last.

It was stated by Sergeant Ken-  
nedy that, on receipt of a report  
of the loss of the poles almost im-  
mediately after the larceny at  
about 1 a.m. on Monday last, a  
party of detectives went in search  
of the thieves, who were traced  
along the Tai Po Road.

The detectives after searching  
for some time came across the  
poles abandoned on the roadside.  
The Police went into ambush and  
Sergeant Kennedy fired one shot  
into the air, with the result that  
two men rushed out of the bushes  
where they had concealed them-  
selves on the approach of the  
Police.

These two men were charged be-  
fore the Magistrate this morning  
and admitted a charge of larceny.

SINGAPORE FLYING  
CLUB.

## HARBOUR BOARD GRANT.

Notification has been received  
by the Singapore Flying Club,  
from the Singapore Harbour  
Board, that they have been grant-  
ed an area of 10,000 square feet of  
land adjoining that occupied by  
the Royal Singapore Yacht Club.  
It is understood that the Club  
will thus have the use of a water  
frontage of about 500 feet.

SUNNING PIRACY  
COMMISSION.SHANGHAI COMMENT ON  
REPORT.

The Sunning Piracy Commission  
has obviously discovered nothing  
new in connexion with piracy on  
the China Coast, but some of its  
recommendations are deserving of  
special attention, says the latest  
copy of *Shipping and Engineering*  
(Shanghai).

Chief and foremost is that which  
advocates the rescission of the whole  
of the Hongkong Piracy Regula-  
tions. What a tragedy! And  
what a nasty blow for the Hong-  
kong Government. The Regula-  
tions have been in force for ex-  
actly three years. They replaced  
others equally as ill-advised and  
unsuitable, and were put into  
operation against the opinion and  
advice of the people who were  
really in a position to speak with  
authority on the piracy question.  
The officers have known that the  
Regulations were grossly unsuit-  
able, and so have the owners; but,  
in spite of piracy after piracy, the  
Regulations were still kept intact  
and inviolable, a semi-permanent  
monument to the lack of know-  
ledge and understanding of the  
piracy problem by those who were  
responsible for their issuance.

The master and officers of any  
ship pirated are still expected to re-  
sist the pirates. After the Sun-  
ning affair, it may seem compar-  
atively easy—but the Sunning  
piracy probably taught the pirates  
a lesson they will never forget, and  
it is extremely unlikely that the  
affair will ever be repeated. This  
matter of resisting is interesting.

There are, on the average, six offi-  
cers (including the master) on the  
average China Coast vessel. It is  
not unreasonable to assume that  
normally at least two of these six  
will mostly be asleep. The numeri-  
cal strength of the average gang  
of China Coast pirates is about  
32. They are invariably armed.  
Odds of eight to one! Add to this  
the element of surprise which in-  
variably must be in favour of the  
pirates, and the probabilities of  
successful resistance become very  
slender. There are, of course, the  
armed guards; but we understand  
that the question of guards is at  
present so delicate a matter that  
it will hardly bear being comment-  
ed on. But we would ask one  
question, and one only: During  
the whole series of piracies in  
south China waters, which started  
in December, 1921, and which still  
continues more or less unchecked,  
how many instances have there  
been where armed guards have  
fully justified their presence or  
proved worthy of their trust? The  
answer to that question will supply  
the best commentary on the use-  
fulness of armed guards.

MR. KEETON'S  
FAREWELL.

## ENTERTAINED BY STUDENTS.

The Association of Past and  
Present Commercial Students gave  
a Farewell tea party yesterday to  
their Hon. Vice-President, Mr. G.  
W. Keeton, who is leaving the  
Colony on the 14th instant. A  
group photograph was taken  
before the function.

The Chairman, Mr. Theng Khay  
Hua, paid an eloquent tribute to  
Mr. Keeton for his genial person-  
ality and his lack of any trait of  
superiority-complex, a feature  
which he said, often affected many  
learned, great and also well-mean-  
ing men.

Mr. B. M. Talati, the Graduate  
Secretary, mentioned that he had  
the privilege of knowing Mr.  
Keeton since his arrival in Hong-  
kong and also of attending his  
lectures in Jurisprudence and Law,  
and had found in him a true friend  
and one who took a personal in-  
terest in each of his students.  
Mr. Talati also referred to the  
keen interest Mr. Keeton has taken  
in the welfare of the Association  
and the University in general and  
expressed the hope that he may  
one day be able to fulfil his ambi-  
tion of organising a Law School  
in the University.

Mr. Wei Tat spoke very highly  
about Mr. Keeton's deep knowl-  
edge and the study he has made  
of China and her legal system and  
said that in him the Chinese had  
a true friend—one who tried to  
understand her needs, and added  
that it is such persons that are  
wanted at the present moment to  
bring about a better understand-  
ing between the East and the  
West.

Mr. Lim Peng-tong dwelt on  
Mr. Keeton's sociable nature and  
his rare gift of making friends  
with all those with whom he came  
into contact with, and wished him  
a very bright and happy future.

Mr. Keeton, in reply, thanked  
the speakers for all the kind words  
they had said about him and ex-  
pressed how sorry he felt to find  
that he had to leave the Colony.  
He said that the more he knew  
about China, the more interest he  
took in her and the more he came  
to like her. He also referred to  
his happy associations with all his  
students, past and present and as-  
sured them that he would never  
forget the three happy years he  
has spent among them.

## The Very Idea!

Attendant—"There's a man out-  
side, sir, wants to know if any of  
the patients have escaped lately."  
Head of asylum—"Why does he  
ask?"

Attendant—He says someone  
has run away with his wife.

They used to talk across the  
fence.

And have their morning say.  
But now that's over 'cause the  
wind  
Just blew the fence away.

The application was renewed at  
Chesterfield by the Miners' Wel-  
fare Committee for a licence to  
produce George Bernard Shaw's  
play, "The Devil's Disciple," but it  
was refused because the applicant  
could not assure the Magistrates  
that it was licensed by the Lord  
Chamberlain.

The chairman stated that when  
the first application was made on  
Saturday not only were the Magis-  
trates ignorant of the authorship  
of the play, but when inquiries  
were made at the public library the  
staff there said they had never  
heard of it.

Mr. Lynch, who made the appli-  
cation—We are trying to educate  
the members.

Mr. Chambers, a Magistrate—  
Why associate them with "The  
Devil's Disciple"—Why not take  
the other side and take them up-  
wards. (Laughter.) Have you  
read the play, Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Lynch—Not the play itself.  
(Laughter.)

Nottingham solicitor. If I saw  
a gravestone offered at a bargain  
price I should buy it!

Mr. Cancellor (Marlborough-  
street magistrate): Sufficient un-  
to the day is the charge thereof.

Man at Willesden: I am quite  
innocent of law.

Man, at Old-street: How do  
you know the horse is so old?  
Veterinary surgeon: He has got  
his birth certificate on his teeth.

The Municipal Council of Lon-  
don, Nova Scotia, recently  
decided that the local gaol, which  
had not housed a prisoner for  
many years, was an expensive lux-  
ury, and sold it to the highest bid-  
der.

Victor J. Holland, the local cob-  
bler, offered £7, and found himself  
in possession. The gaol was built  
in 1882 and is complete with iron  
bars and straw.

Some people regard music as  
the devil's best ally.—Rev. J. R. W.  
Roddie.

A telegraph post only retaliates  
when a motor car attacks it.—Lord  
Dewar.

Let me have the child and I will  
answer for international peace.—  
Sir James Parr.

An orator always says more  
than he means and diplomat never  
says all he means.—Sir John  
Goodwin.

A rock garden, 180 feet above  
the London streets, is being com-  
pleted on the roof of Adelaide  
House, overlooking London Bridge.  
Tons of Westmorland limestone  
have been carried to the roof; in  
this will be planted some fifty  
varieties of alpine shrubs and  
plants, suited to the London  
climate. The plants are protected  
from the fierce winds that blow  
from the mouth of the Thames by  
a surrounding wall. Apple, plum,  
and fig trees have already been  
planted, and show every sign of  
growing well. An old gardener,  
who has come from Gloucester-  
shire to take charge, has only one  
regret. "I don't hear larks sing  
up here," he says.

The man and the girl were alone  
on the lawn in the moonlight. She  
had become incredibly sentiment-  
al, and turning towards him said  
in a far-away voice, "And would  
you have loved me just the same if  
you had never met me?"

Census-takers have discovered,  
far in the mountains of Northern  
Japan, a village which was lost  
from the world.

Its 152 inhabitants do not speak  
modern Japanese. They dress in  
styles of centuries gone by, black-  
on their teeth, live entirely on  
fruits and vegetables, and none of  
them had ever heard of the out-  
side world.

Investigators think they de-  
scended from the Hsiao clan, which  
was defeated by the warring Genji  
about 700 years ago. Its survi-  
vors fled and disappeared into the  
mountains.

sured them that he would never  
forget the three happy years he  
has spent among them.

In conclusion, Mr. Keeton thank-  
ed the members for the honour  
they had done him and hoped he  
will be able to meet them again  
either in England or in Hongkong.  
—Contributed.



## MARINE ENQUIRY.

## THE ANJOU-WING ON COLLISION.

## THE CASE CONCLUDED.

On the resumption of the Marine Enquiry this morning, Lai Man San, employed as a photographer by Ah Fong put in pictures of the Anjou's stern, damaged in the collision.

Chung Mun, quartermaster of the Anjou, recounted the facts of getting under way and helm movements on the night of April 20. Witness corroborated the statements of the pilot in the matter of the whistle blasts and the collision.

According to the interpreter, witness stated that he put the wheel to starboard to bring the ship's head to port. Eventually, using a sheet of blotting paper as the wheel, witness illustrated wheel movements to the satisfaction of the Court. The helm had been starboarded.

## Engineer's Evidence.

In Chai, the third engineer of the Anjou, stated that he received orders to "Stand by" in the engine room at 8.22 p.m. and at 8.36 p.m. a further order "Half ahead starboard" was received. At 8.39 p.m. "Half ahead both" was received, and at 8.42 p.m. "Stop." Witness had chalked all engine movements on the blackboard provided for the purpose, these, later being entered in the engine room log by the engineer.

At about 8.40, the collision occurred and witness then sent for the second engineer to come down, as he did not know what had happened. The second engineer came and made log entries from the blackboard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hugh-Jones, witness stated that his idea in sending for the second engineer was to get the blackboard notes copied into the log, as he did not know what was happening to the ships.

## Only One Engineer.

It was further elicited that in the Anjou, only the engineer on watch and one greaser was present in the engine-room when the ship got under way.

President: Why did you send for the second engineer in preference to the Chief Engineer?

Witness: The second engineer is next above me, therefore I sent for him.

President: When was the last time you saw the Chief Engineer in the engine room prior to the collision?

Witness: I did not see him. President: Was he in the engine room that day?

Witness: I did not see him. President: Was he on board?

Witness: Yes. Chan Mau, the second engineer of the Anjou was unable to produce a certificate recognisable by the Court. The markings on the blackboard were times of arrival, departures and engine movements, for the information of the first engineer.

## A Rough Log.

On the night of the collision, witness said he was sent for by the second engineer and he proceeded to the engine-room and copied the records from the board to the engine-room log. Witness explained certain hieroglyphics which counsel described as "an X" and "an M upside down," as meaning "Stand by" and "Half ahead." These entries in a small "rough" log were examined by officers of the Court and witness gave explanations of his logging methods.

Questioned on certain of the entries in this "rough" log by the President, witness gave a confused rendering of the figures therein. The system of symbols were characterised as being "absolutely unreliable" and being such as to be unacceptable as evidence, in that they were being interpreted by witness just as he thought fit.

Mr. Fitzroy admitted that, under the circumstances, the hieroglyphical entries might be considered as "unsatisfactory."

Cross-examined by Mr. Hugh-Jones, witness stated that both engines could be reversed in four seconds. With hand change, one engine could be changed over in two seconds.

## Not Over-Written.

The hieroglyphics in the "rough" log were again the subject of examination and it was

## SUNDAY WORKING OF CARGO.

## EUROPEAN SHIPMASTER FINED.

## COMPRADORE'S EVIDENCE.

The adjourned case against Captain Midgeley, of the s.s. Tai Lee, charged with working cargo on Sunday without a permit, was reopened yesterday at the Marine Court, when the second compradore was called.

Witness stated that the eight bags of flour found in the galley were provisions for the passengers, and no freight had been charged in respect of this. He did not tell the police officer that 5 cents freightage had been charged on each bag.

When cross-examined by His Worship, witness stated, in contradiction, that the flour did not belong to the ship.

From this His Worship drew the conclusion that it must have been cargo, and imposed a fine of \$150, with the customary alternative of two months' imprisonment.

suggested by Mr. Hugh-Jones that certain of the entries had been over-written. Close scrutiny of the book was made by the several members of the Court, without opinion being expressed.

Re-examined by Mr. Fitzroy, witness stated that the doubtful markings in the "rough" log were due to the force with which the pencil was used; all had been made in the book with the one pencil, immediately after the collision.

Lieut. Commr. Pitcairn Jones: At the time of the collision you were in your cabin?

Witness: Yes. Lt. Commr. Pitcairn Jones: Did you feel the collision?

Witness: Yes, I was shaken. Lt. Commr. Pitcairn Jones: What did you do on reaching the engine room?

Witness: I wrote down the figures from the board. Lt. Commr. Pitcairn Jones: Did that strike you as being your most important duty?

Witness: Yes. Captain Ritchie: Did you send for the Chief Engineer?

Witness: No. President: Did you see the Chief Engineer on April 20?

Witness: Yes once, but I do not know at what time.

## A Summing Up.

Mr. Fitzroy, addressing the Court, summed up the evidence and made a comparison of the times at which the vessels got under way. The Wing On's movements as given in the master's evidence were compared with log entries and Mr. Fitzroy claimed to find therein certain discrepancies.

When movement of ships were being illustrated by Mr. Fitzroy, the President pointed out that all witnesses had disregarded width of ships, they having in all cases been treated as straight lines. Also, the Court had ascertained that the width of the channel at the point of the collision was 700 yards—three and half cables.

By means of the models and the distances as given by the Wing On pilot it was illustrated that the Anjou would have had to go astern for one third of a mile, "something which no seaman would ever do under the circumstances."

It was suggested that the Wing On had been an overtaking ship and had come clear over from the North bank to swing two points or more beyond East and, reaching mid-channel, was solely responsible for the collision.

## Pilot Navigator.

Mr. Hugh-Jones, pointed out in his summary that it was obvious that the Anjou was being navigated by the pilot and not by the master.

The respective positions of the ships as given by Mr. Fitzroy were incorrect, since he took distances from the South bank whereas, for the purpose of this case, the distance was from mid-stream to the North bank.

It had in any event been the duty of the Anjou to navigate with the utmost caution, under the circumstances, the fact having been fairly well established that the Wing On was the first under way.

On the balance, the credibility of evidence was in favour of the Wing On; all witnesses having given unshakable testimony.

Captain Webster knew little of what was happening, the Anjou having been in the hands of the pilot, while on the other hand the Wing On was being handled by an experienced master, who had his certificate at stake.

The Court then adjourned to the afternoon to consider the finding.

Fears were entertained in mail week for the safety of an Englishman, Mr. F. B. Maltby, who left Pau for Cautelets and Lake Gaube. There had been heavy snow in the mountains; and since Mr. Maltby had not been heard from, search was but in vain. Mrs. Maltby and the children were staying in a villa in Pau.

## HONAN WARFARE.

## HOW THE SOUTHERNERS ADVANCED.

## INEFFECTUAL RESISTANCE.

The following very interesting account of the Southern advance into Anhui, towards the Honan border, has been contributed to the N. C. Daily News by a correspondent at Chengyangkwan, which is north-west of Nanking:

For some considerable time we have been cut off from the coast so far as mails are concerned, and now the telegraph lines too are cut, except toward the north, so we are pretty well isolated. Last week, the four lady missionaries who have been residing at Taiho were passed on to Pengpu, and there, on the very day of their arrival, they were able to get passage on a special train north as far as Hanchowfu, and so well out of the danger zone. As soon as they were passed on to safety, all were ready here, so far as we were concerned, for the expected developments.

On the 3rd instant, we received word to the effect that fighting had broken out at Sunhoehien, on the Honan border, 150 li distant from this city, and at Hockaihsien, 60 li distant. On Monday, the 4th instant, we heard the first shots here. The din of war kept up, with some relaxation, but no cessation, for three days and three nights. The Northerners had entrenched from seven to 10 li from the city and they made a determined stand, though as the Southerners came up they found themselves outnumbered many times over and also out-maneuvred, for their positions were fixed, whilst the others could take position at will.

## A Nationalist Victory.

Besides the rapid cracking of rifles, the still more rapid discharges of automatic guns were very much in evidence, the whole punctuated by the booming of heavy guns. About 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening the sound of firing seemed very close, as if either just inside or just outside the city wall. It now was evident that the defenders were defeated, and on Thursday morning, soon after daybreak, the victorious Nationalists marched in, many thousands strong, with much firing of rifles into the air.

The casualties from these three days and nights of heavy firing were not numerous. We saw a few dead being consigned to rough coffins, and a foreign-trained medical friend, who was flying the Red Cross flag, received about 20 wounded. These, however, do not represent all the killed and wounded.

The Southerners quartered themselves everywhere, making an effort to avoid imposing themselves upon private families. They occupy most of the mission premises, chapels, school rooms, guest halls and other rooms, leaving us our own residential courtyard and that occupied by the native pastor. The officers were polite and apologetic, and assured us that it would not be for long, as they soon would be moving on. They also have occupied the Mohammedan mosques, temples, schools and all other public buildings.

## The Hymn of Hate.

It is evident that the men are well fed with anti-foreign propaganda, and that they hate the foreigner, as a foreigner, regardless of who he may be. The streets are plentifully embellished with propaganda posters, in which Great Britain specially is mentioned as a Power to be opposed. One poster proclaims equal rights for the sexes, and this principle is carried to such an extent that there is a contingent of female soldiers in this army.

The city of Showchow, 60 li distant, has not yet capitulated to the Nationalists, its wall being a strong one for defence, but, as it is cut off on all sides, its surrender is only a question of time. Pengpu no doubt is the present military objective. The Pengpu mail route probably will remain closed for some considerable time, until the railway ceases to be monopolized for military purposes.

On the 10th instant, the soldiers who were occupying our premises marched out, and we were expected to take things over again, but we found the Military Red Cross Corps marching in, without so much as asking permission. In the recent fighting, the Nationalists admit 40 killed and 300 wounded. As the Northerners fought from cover, their casualties were much less.

This is the most backward spring of my recollection in China. We are approaching the middle of April, and have had very little sunshine and very little good growing weather. The prospect is not good for the wheat crop.

## PRAISE FOR CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

## WELL BEHAVED MEN IN HIS ARMY.

## THE KIANGSI MARCH.

North-east Kiangsi has had its full share of war conditions. It is estimated that, from November to March 12,000 to 15,000 troops passed through the district. Thousands of these were billeted in mission premises, even though all other places, specially set up for their use, remained empty.

What that entailed is only too well-known in many provinces, and need not be enlarged upon. The small bands were more dreaded than the big invasions, for the generals, colonels, captains and their staff usually were courteous, and did their best to control the soldiers under their care whereas the smaller bands did just what they liked, and all were at their mercy.

## Useless Proclamation.

The proclamation put out by Gen. Chiang proved of no avail. When, shortly after its appearance, a petty officer insisted on taking possession by force, someone ventured to ask, "Is not a soldier supposed to obey the orders of his Commander-in-Chief?" "I know nothing about it," was the laconic reply. The proclamation then was pointed out to him, but without turning his eyes in that direction, he gave the answer, "Oh yes, I know." No further argument was attempted.

From the beginning of April, there seemed to be a lull, we were told that no more soldiers were expected to pass this way, and we were contemplating a house-cleaning and some repairs, both of which had proved utterly futile before, but before a start was made, another big invasion came as a bolt from the blue. They proved to be the soldiers of Gen. Chiang on their way to join him at Shanghai.

## Praise for Officers.

When asked why they took this roundabout way, when a few days would have taken them to Shanghai via Kiukiang, one of them answered, "Oh, you don't know." It is because we feared we might be dismissed by the enemies of Gen. Chiang." They were intensely loyal to him, and placarded the city with all sorts of posters, such as "Down with Tang Seng-chi and Ching Chien! Down with all agitators and those who seek to upset the Nationalists! Down with all Bolsheviks!" etc., strongly denouncing all belonging to the Left Wing.

They, too, occupied both the Roman Catholic and Protestant premises, regardless of their leader's command. It must be said to the credit of the officers that they tried to give as little trouble as possible. All the officers were very polite and most friendly, and in no way anti-Christian, never interfering with the services of the daily morning prayers. The verdict in these parts is, that if Gen. Chiang and his followers could get the upper hand, all yet might be well with China.—N. C. D. News.

The cloud under which all laundries have lain has been dispersed by Professor Lewis E. Allyn, of Westfield, Mass., who declares that the fraying of collars and the shrinking of skirts is due to the workings of unknown bacteria, and not to laundry methods. He states, according to the British United Press, that the bacteria feed on the clothing, and are more active in cold weather, causing the crumbling known to laundries as "winter damage."

## A MINOR TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

## 27 CASES DURING 15 DAYS.

## "NO GENERAL DANGER."

Quite a number of the Chinese cases of typhoid reported recently have been small children, some of them, between the ages of four and twelve months, and that this should be the case is outrageous, said Dr. D. W. Pope, the Medical Officer of Health to a Telegraph representative this morning.

Four more Chinese cases of typhoid infection were reported yesterday, bringing the total to twenty-seven in the past fifteen days. The increasing incidence is due largely to the hot weather, which naturally gives the "bug" a greater chance to live.

When questioned regarding the cause of the present minor epidemic, Dr. Pope said that he thought the cases came from the type of person who would have no hesitation in drinking ullah water if her or she felt thirsty. The infection was obviously not connected with the Colony's ordinary water supply, or milk, for the simple reason that there had been only eight European cases since the beginning of the year—ordinary sporadic cases, bound to occur in tropical climates.

Dr. Pope said that there was no danger to the general public in the present outbreak. Some of the European cases reported could be traced to their origin, and he mentioned the case of two young men who had indulged in an oyster supper, and both were infected with typhoid.

The M. O. H. stressed the need for care in one's food and personal cleanliness.

## TRAPPED.

## WOMAN'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

While she was going up the dark staircase of No. 216, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor, early yesterday morning, a female night-soil carrier was conscious that a thief was crawling behind her, reports a vernacular paper.

Pretending that she suspected nothing, she knocked at the door as usual. The door was opened. She entered and the thief followed. Knowing that the thief was now inside the house and was busy at his job the woman quietly left the house. She locked the door behind her and went down below and reported the matter to a policeman.

The thief was caught.

## DEATH OF MR. A. E. THOMAS.

## EXPERT HYDRAULIC MINING ENGINEER.

Ipoh, April 28. The death occurred last night at Batu Gajah hospital, of Mr. A. E. Thomas, senior member of the firm of Thomas and Hornidge, mining engineers. He leaves a daughter in Ipoh.

Mr. Thomas was counted as one of the most expert hydraulic engineers in the country. He had been engaged on important works in most of the leading mines and had also submitted an important scheme to prevent floods.

A witness whose name was given as "Baron de Vaur," 60 years of age, was giving evidence in a case in the Paris Law Courts, in which two persons were being sued for alleged fraud, when he was seized with illness and dropped to the floor. He was dead before he could be picked up.

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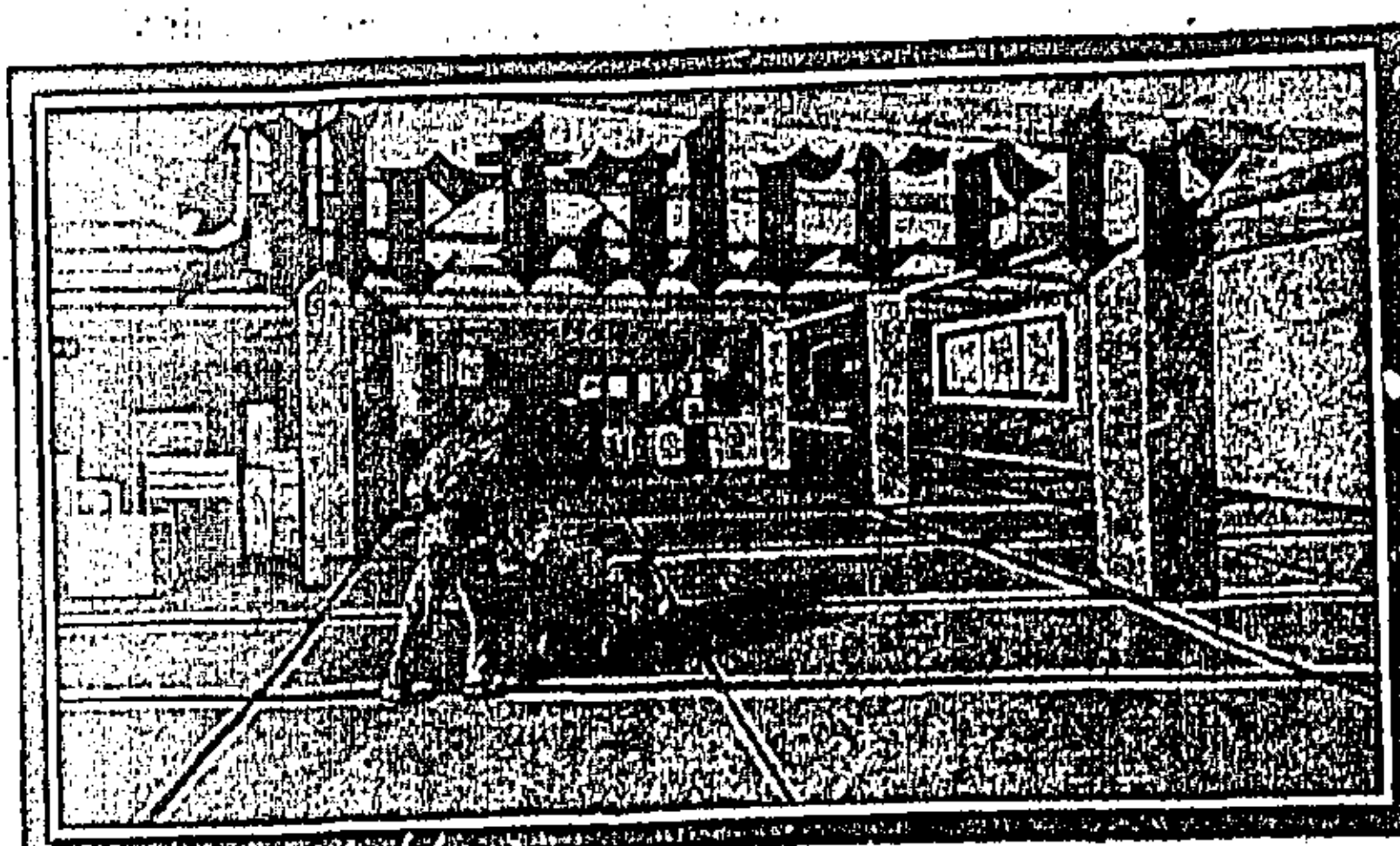
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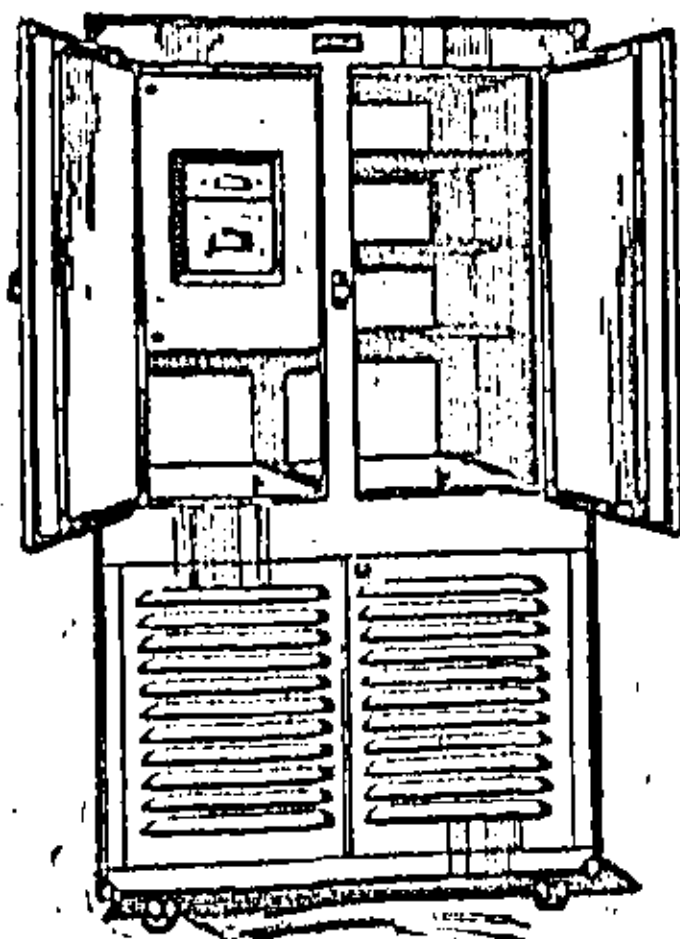
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## RUSSIA'S METHOD.

USING CHINESE AS  
PROPAGANDISTS.

### FRONTIER POSTS WATCHED.

Harbin, April 18.

Instructions have been issued to the frontier stations to stop all Chinese citizens entering Soviet Russia, the order being signed by the Civil Administrator of the Special Area. The reason of this order on the part of the Chinese authorities is that amongst the papers seized in Peking it was found that a Soviet organisation exists for the purpose of taking Chinese to Irkutsk and there teaching them how to spread communist propaganda, after which they are sent back to China to sow the seeds of communism throughout the country. Thus the Soviet are using Chinese citizens to spread their propaganda instead of sending Russians into China.

### Harbin's First Public Library.

A couple of years ago the Municipal Council started the idea of forming a Public Library and books were collected for the commencement. On the formation of the Board of Education last year, it was decided to hand over the library idea to Mr. Li Shao-kong, the energetic chief of this department, and yesterday the new library was formally opened. It has large and spacy rooms with shelving for 60,000 books but for the opening ceremony there were only 8,000 books, nearly all Russian ones. It is proposed to open smaller libraries in the suburbs.

### The Tramway Advances.

At present tramway work is going on apace and all along the route men are busy with the laying of the line. The contractors say that by October the first tram will be running in Harbin, and thus after waiting about eight years the long promised tram will be running. The town is spreading in every direction and it is very important to have good communication for the increasing population.

### Epidemic of Young Lovers.

During the week there have been several cases of attempted suicide by youths who were thrown over by their girl friends. One of these young men, aged 19, entered a box in a cinema house and shot himself with a revolver. Another last night killed the youth who had made friends with the girl. In this case the two youths were only 15 years of age and the girl 14.

### Soviet Army Boots Seized.

The Customs at Manchuli station have seized 2,500 pairs of army boots which were consigned to the Soviet Government firm known as the Gostordot. The boots were packed in different parcels and were despatched by different firms from different towns in Russia with the object of getting through the Customs. It is supposed that they were intended for men in Manchuria to form a military rising against the Government.

### Sungari Navigation Opens.

The ice in the river has gone entirely and navigation is open. Two days ago the first steamers went down the river and it is expected that a large quantity of grain will arrive here next week. The water this year is not very high and it is feared that crossing the rapids will be difficult.

### The Soviet and China.

The breaking off by the Soviet government of diplomatic relations has caused much talk in Harbin and all along the C.E.R. railway line, and many are wondering whether the result will be that the Mukden agreement will be cancelled and the Soviet managers sent back to Russia. During the past few days there have been many applications for visas by Soviet citizens who seem to be anxious to leave the town, but there does not seem to be any need for them to be at all anxious as matters here are perfectly quiet. The Chinese authorities are fully aware of all that is going on and will not allow any riots or excesses. The most interesting point at present is whether the Soviet Consulate at Harbin will be closed or not. The closing of the Embassy at Peking is considered by many as tantamount to closing all Soviet official institutions in China, but the Soviet side seem to consider that the rupture of diplomatic relations does not necessarily mean closing the Consulates which they aver must be kept open for general business, especially visas. If there is no Soviet Consulate, no visas would be obtainable and then how could foreigners travel by the Siberian railway? During the week one of the members of the C. E. R. Board, Mr. Gekker, visited the Civil Ad-

## WILBUR PLAYERS.

OPENING ON WEDNESDAY  
WEEK.

The Wilbur Players, now appearing at the Embassy Theatre, Shanghai, will open their season at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, on May 18th. In Shanghai, they are now playing their fourth week, and will close there on the 14th of May and will sail on the Empress of Canada on the 15th.

These players have a repertoire that offers the widest variety imaginable. All the emotions of an audience are represented, from tears to laughter. In the company's different bills there can be found tragedy, drama, comedy and even burlesque.

Take "Rain" for instance. It is a play that had a tremendous run on Broadway, and it pulses with dramatic situations. Then there's "Abbie's Irish Rose," Ann Nichols' phenomenal success, which has broken all records for a run in New York City. "The Rosary" takes the audience back to serious thoughts—and to things beautiful. "Do Fishwives Pay," revives more comedy situations. It is a piece that keeps an audience in a constant roar of laughter.

"The Whole Town's Talking" was one of New York's most notable successes. "Cappy Ricks," by Peter B. Kyne, ripples with its own peculiar dialogue. It is of especial interest in the Orient, because "Cappy" was modeled by the author after Robert Dollar, the famous steamship owner and operator. "The Cost of Loving" is another comedy with reams of laughter, while "Spooks" outspooks even "The Cat and the Canary" or "The Bat" for thrills and laughter. And all other numbers in the repertoire are just as good.

## CHINA COAST.

### LATEST OFFICER CHANGES

Captain R. Purdow, of the Suifuang, is on reserve. Captain W. Lamsden, of the Kanchow, has gone master, Suifuang. Captain C. E. Fisher, from reserve, has gone master, Kanchow. Mr. T. McKee, chief engineer, Suifuang, is on reserve. Mr. R. Carruthers, second engineer, Anking, has gone acting chief engineer, Kwantung. Mr. A. MacKenzie, acting chief engineer, Kwantung, has gone sup'y chief engineer, Taikoo Wan Yi. Mr. A. B. Eason, chief engineer, Luchow, has gone chief engineer, Kanchow. Mr. J. E. Haig, chief engineer, Kanchow, has gone chief engineer, Luchow. Mr. G. Atkinson, second engineer, Kanchow, has gone second engineer, Anking. Mr. W. W. Brown, acting chief engineer, Suifuang, has gone acting chief engineer, Linan. Captain S. J. Barden, from reserve, has gone master, Suifuang. Mr. R. E. Smith, from reserve, has gone second officer, Changwo. Mr. N. Richardson, second officer, Changwo, has gone acting chief officer, Tangwo. Mr. R. G. Gillespie, sup'y second officer, Tingsang, has gone sup'y second officer, Kungwo. Mr. D. C. Woods, sup'y second officer, Kungwo, has gone sup'y second officer, Hangsang. Mr. C. J. A. H. Hendry, chief officer, Kungwo, has gone sup'y chief officer, Kungwo. Mr. T. Fairbairn, chief officer, Kungwo, is on reserve. Mr. A. M. Maloney, acting second engineer, Kutwo, has gone second engineer, Kungwo. Mr. D. A. MacLennan, second engineer, Kungwo, has resigned. Mr. W. Cox, chief engineer, Tai Hing, is on reserve. Mr. G. C. White, second engineer, Tai Hing, has gone chief engineer, same ship. Mr. G. Rode, second engineer, Pharamang, has gone chief engineer, same ship. Mr. W. A. McLean, second engineer, Pharamang, is on reserve. Mr. R. A. Black, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Kachow. Shipping and Engineering.

The voyage of the Heap Eng Moh steamer Edendale from Singapore to Java and back, unfortunately from the start by the grounding of the vessel, has culminated in a tragedy, the chief officer, Mr. G. A. Ryle being fatally stabbed by a native member of the crew. Details are not yet to hand. A cable states that Mr. Ryle was stabbed by a native member of the crew, and landed at Cheribon and taken to hospital where he died. Mr. Ryle joined the company in May, 1926.

Administrator and signified some willingness on the part of the Soviet to come to terms regarding school and railway matters. The Chinese authorities are waiting for the definite departure of all the members of the Soviet Embassy from Peking, and after this, will take action. They are most likely to call back all their official representatives in Russia and demand the withdrawal of all Soviet officials from China. For the present there does not seem to be any idea of cancelling the railway agreement.

## "BOOTLEGGER QUEEN."

"ON PAROLE" AT LIVERPOOL.

Mme. Gloria de Casares, who has earned in America the title of "Queen of Bootleggers," was prevented from landing from the Cunard liner Alaunia when that ship arrived at Liverpool last month, (says the Westminster Gazette.)

An auburn-haired woman of striking appearance, Mme. de Casares, who was wearing large furs, had travelled as a cabin passenger. She was indignant when, after the examination of her passport, she was politely asked to stand aside while the other passengers filed past the immigration officials. The reason for her detention was not disclosed, and the immigration officials declined to discuss the matter in a single detail.

When the ship left her berth at the landing stage to proceed to dock Mrs. Casares accompanied the immigration officers, and was detained by them pending instructions from the Home Office.

Mme. de Casares came into prominence as the principal owner of the whisky ship, General Serret, which put into London with engine trouble, was arrested by the Admiralty Marshal on a claim by the crew for wages, and was finally sold.

### Of English Birth.

Born in England of Franco-Russian parents, her maiden name was Gloria de Vere. She became an Argentine subject by her marriage in 1917. A gifted woman with a remarkable personality, she is an ardent motorist, expert horsewoman, good navigator, and a judge of cattle. She founded the Gloria Steamship Company to satisfy her adventurous disposition.

Mme. de Casares has a cottage overlooking the Neasden golf course, and containing furniture which once belonged to the Marquess of Anglesey.

Failing other instructions from the Home Office, Mrs. de Casares will leave on Saturday. She is at present on parole in the North Western Hotel, Liverpool.

I want to go back and live in London, she said to a Press Association representative when he visited her at the hotel where she is permitted to stay on the under-

standing that she does not leave the building.

The whole thing is a mystery and is too ridiculous for words, she added. The Home Office has given me no reason for the action taken. I have had no trouble before when travelling from and to England, and all my furniture is in store in London. I left England in November to visit my sister in Washington.

All the General Serret trouble was settled before I left England. I lost a lot of money through that vessel, but I had nothing to do with the whisky.

Madame Casares was the owner and manager of the General Serret, which, in 1925, was chartered by a syndicate, with which she had no connexion, to carry a cargo of 7500 cases of whisky from Antwerp to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The General Serret put into the Thames and a dispute arose, with the result that the charterers decided to unload the whisky and place it in bond. The captain and the crew then claimed for wages and the ship was sold.

Madame de Casares, it is stated, is ill in her room at the hotel, and is being attended by a doctor. The Home Office has confirmed the order refusing her permission to land.

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W. H. Lever (the late Lord Leverhulme)  
in April, 1887.

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# ATHLETIC MEET.

## WAH YAN COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORTS.

Wah Yan College held its second annual athletic meeting on the Hong-kong Football ground at Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon, when favoured with ideal weather conditions, the presence of a large crowd of visitors, and the display by the pupils of the required amount of vim, it proved to be an unequalled success, and a source of great gratification for the hard-working officials concerned. The open nature of some of the events too, gave the visitors as a whole, an active share in the sports, and it was a very happy gathering that at the conclusion of the meet, congregated in front of the grandstand for the distribution of the prizes to the successful competitors.

Before this function was discharged by Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools, the Headmaster of Wah Yan College (Mr. Lim Hoi-lam) in a speech, thanked the meeting for the big success it was, and also those ladies and gentlemen, who had come to the meeting. Their kind presence was an encouraging factor to the boys who, he was sure, would not have exerted themselves to the extent they did had it been otherwise. As it was, ten of the College records were broken and the Senior Championship was resolved itself into a tie between two scholars, Leung Kam Kwong and Fung Kwok-wei, who both secured 18 points. The Junior Championship was carried off by Lee Ying-choi with 16 points. The winners were to be congratulated, and for those who were not successful, he had a word of encouragement and advice as to the feasibility of an early training for the next meeting. He hoped that it was not only on the field of sports that this success was attained, but that in the forthcoming school examinations the scholars would be equally successful.

Mr. Lim then called upon Mr. Ralphs to distribute the prizes.

Mr. Ralphs' Address.

In his reply, the Inspector of English Schools said that they were indeed fortunate in having such glorious weather for their meeting, as he recalled that a fortnight ago at another meeting when he was called upon to discharge a similar duty, the competitors had to run through pouring rain and to wade through mud.

He remarked with pleasure the presence of so many visitors, particularly ladies at the meeting, and their active participation in some of the events, taking this as an encouraging sign of the growing interest being taken in these sports meetings by parents and relatives. In the thread-and-needle race they did very well indeed.

Another pleasing feature on which Mr. Ralphs commented was the races for small visitors. He saw members of the committee going round the stands gathering together all the little folk for the two events which were specially arranged for them, and he also noticed that contrary to the rule of one prize for each race, everyone of the children taking part was given a prize or sweets at the end of the races; and very pleased they were with these when they trooped away from the stand.

Referring to the large number of College records being broken at the meeting, Mr. Ralphs said that this showed what he had expected to find, that within the last two years the School had made considerable progress in sports. Of those who had helped to make the meeting a success, he referred in particular to Mr. Mauricio and Miss M. White, who were most energetic at their work and who also later took part in the sports and were successful too. He was struck by the excellent way in which Mr. Mauricio had promoted interest in the proceedings by going around to bring in as many boys as possible into the sports; and he and Miss White were deserving of their thanks. In honour of the event, the records which had been broken, and the sporting spirit evinced all around, the meeting would be a holiday for the scholars—an announcement which was greeted with cheers by the scholars.

### The Events.

Following were the results of the principal events:

100 Yards Championship. Challenge Cup presented by Mr. Francisco Tse Yat, to be won two years consecutively.—Won by Leung King Fan for the second year in succession. He thus secured the Cup. 2, Leung Kam Kwong; 3, Ip Cho-ping. Time, 11 sec.

100 Yards Junior Championship.—1, Cheung Hon-ming; 2, Lee Ying-choi; 3, Lam Kwok-kee. Time 11-2/3 sec.

220 Yards Senior Championship. Challenge Cup presented by Mr. Ko Leung Hoo.—1, Won also by Leung King Fan for the second year in succession; 2, Leung Kam Kwong; 3, Ko Ki-fan. Time, 34 seconds.

220 Yards Junior Championship.—1, Lam Kwok-kee; 2, Lee Ying-choi; 3, Pang Kai-pui. Time, 27 seconds.

Quarter Mile Senior Championship. Challenge Cup presented by Mr. Sum Pak-ming, J. P.—1, Fung Kwok-wei; 2, Leung Kam Kwong; 3, Leung Fong-ai. Time, 59 seconds.

Quarter Mile Junior Championship.—1, Lee Pak-moi; 2, Lam Kwok-kee; 3, Lam Yue. Time, 55-2/5 seconds.

Long Jump.—1, Fung Kwok-wei; 2, Leung Fong-ai won on a distance of 16 feet, 10-1/4 inches.

Half Mile Open Championship Race. Challenge Cup presented by Past Pupils.—1, Fung Kwok-wei; 2, Tam Sik-poon; 3, Leung Kam-kwong. Time, 23-2/8 seconds.

One Mile Open Bicycle Race.—1, Ip Chi-ping; 2, Ho Chee-huen; 3, Fung Kwok-wei. Time, 7 min. 20-1/3 sec.

Inter-school Invitation Relay Race.—Won by Queen's College.

Low Hurdles. Open Championship.—1, Leung Kam-kwong; 2, Fung Kwok-wei; 3, Leung Fong-ai. Time, 18 seconds.

High Jump Senior Championship.—1, Ko Ki-fan; 2, Leung Fong-ai; 3, Lee Go-ding. Height, 5 ft. 1 in.

High Jump Junior Championship.—1, Ko Ki-fan; 2, Leung Fong-ai; 3, Lee Go-ding.

One Mile Open Championship. Challenge Cup presented by Messrs. Wing Nam to be won two years consecutively. First Prize presented by Staff.—1, Fung Kwok-wei; 2, Leung Kam Kwong; 3, Karim. Time, 5 min. 42 sec.

Thread and Needle Race.—1, Miss Alice Chung and Mr. Kitchell; 2, Miss Un and Mr. B. A. Hyder; 3, Miss Agnes Tsui and Mr. Leung.

Senior Championship.—Leung Kam-kwong and Fung Kwok-wei tied with 18 points.

Junior Championship.—Lee Ying-choi.

# KUOMINTANG SLOGANS.

## "PURGE THE PARTY."

The following is a translation of the series of slogans issued by the Propaganda Committee of the Kwangtung Provincial Special Kuomintang, which publishers are required to print daily in the Canton newspapers for the information of the people:

1. Down with the Chinese Communist Party, which is treacherous to our late Director, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

2. Down with the Chinese Communist Party which is against the San Min Chu I (Three People's Principles).

3. Down with the Chinese Communist Party which is destroying the People's Revolution.

4. Down with the Chinese Communist Party which is undoing the work of the Northern Expedition.

5. Down with the Chinese Communist Party which is utilizing bandits and labour usurers to oppress the Peasants and Labourers.

6. Down with the Chinese Communist Party which is insulting and disgracing our late Director, Dr. Sun.

7. Down with the Chinese Communist Party which is plotting the downfall and destruction of the Kuomintang.

8. To be against the Three People's Principles is to be a Counter-Revolutionary.

9. To be against the Kuomintang is to be a Counter-revolutionary.

10. All power and authority belong to the Kuomintang.

11. All true and loyal comrades of the Kuomintang must unite and rise.

12. Down with all Counter-revolutionaries.

13. Down with all Opportunists.

14. Concentrate the powers of the Kuomintang.

15. Down with all forms of Imperialism.

16. Down with the Fengtien clique of Militarists.

17. Eradicate all corrupt officials, greedy gentrys, and unscrupulous merchants.

18. Be on guard against those who lean toward the Right Wing.

19. To call a Strike against the Kuomintang is Counter-revolutionary.

20. Those who refuse to come under the direction and guidance of the Kuomintang are not Revolutionaries.

21. The masses of the people must rise and clean up the Counter-revolutionary Chinese Communist Party.

22. The masses of the people must rise and support the Chinese Kuomintang.

# NO BUSINESS.

## THINGS AT A STANDSTILL IN HANKOW.

That Hankow is being brought to a most dangerous pass by the Communists commandeering silver is shown by the account of a resident who returned to Shanghai.

All the Chinese shops, he says, are shut. Stocks of rice are declining to a very low point and no more is arriving, as the former refuse to bring in foodstuffs which they can only sell for the Red Government's paper money, which no one trusts. There is no coal and although there is quite a remarkable quantity of cargo waiting to be exported, it cannot be moved as, again, no one will accept the paper notes. Any coolie found with so much as a silver dollar in his possession is severely punished.

Meanwhile there is no work, of course, for anyone, the factories and industries generally having had to close through strikes and the general intemperance of labour agitators. In fact, there are all the ingredients of an outbreak, a maddened, workless hunger-driven mob likely to burst forth in the near future.

Nationalist officials are taking steps to persuade foreign firms to reopen for business. This changed and chastened spirit is undoubtedly traceable to the present financial condition of Hankow and to realization by the Nationalists that the opening up of foreign trade represents the only source from which the government can obtain money. Little confidence, however, is being placed by foreigners in these overtures as conditions continue strongly to disprove all glib promises.

# WORLD ECONOMICS.

## LEAGUE CONFERENCE OPENS TO-DAY.

Geneva, May 4.

The most remarkable International Conference on World Economics ever convened by the League of Nations opens to-day. Forty-seven countries, including the United States, Russia, Turkey, and Egypt, as well as the members of the League have already nominated delegates who are representing the widest range of interests, comprising industrialists, merchants, economists, agriculturists, shipowners, bankers, co-operative experts, workers, employers, representatives etc.

After a general discussion of the world's economic position the Conference will divide into committees detailed to various questions. It is expected to continue for a month.—Reuter.

# WOMAN'S DEATH.

## INQUIRY INTO RECENT TRAM ACCIDENT.

An enquiry was held yesterday afternoon into the death of a Chinese woman who died in the Government Civil Hospital on the morning of the 17th April. The deceased was admitted into the hospital at 10.30 p.m. after being knocked down by a tram car near Centro Street at 9.38 p.m.

Dr. J. R. Craig said the woman was suffering from a cracked skull and inter-cranial hemorrhage.

A woman who was in the company of the deceased when she was struck by the tram gave evidence to the effect that both she and the deceased were crossing the tramlines at Water Street when something struck them. She could not say whether it was a motor car or a tram car. She was unconscious, and when she came to she found herself lying alongside a vegetable stall in Centro Street and some strangers were trying to assist her to her feet. The Government ambulance came along and took her and the deceased to the hospital.

The tram driver gave evidence to the effect that he saw the two women fifty feet away. He sounded the gong and slowed down, but the women took no notice. He sounded his gong again and applied the emergency brake, but by that time the car had struck the women. His car was travelling on the fourth notch.

An inspector of the Tramway Company stated that he examined the brakes of the car and found them in good working condition. He said that the fourth notch meant ten miles per hour.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and attached no blame to any person. They added a rider to the effect that the brakes might have been applied earlier.

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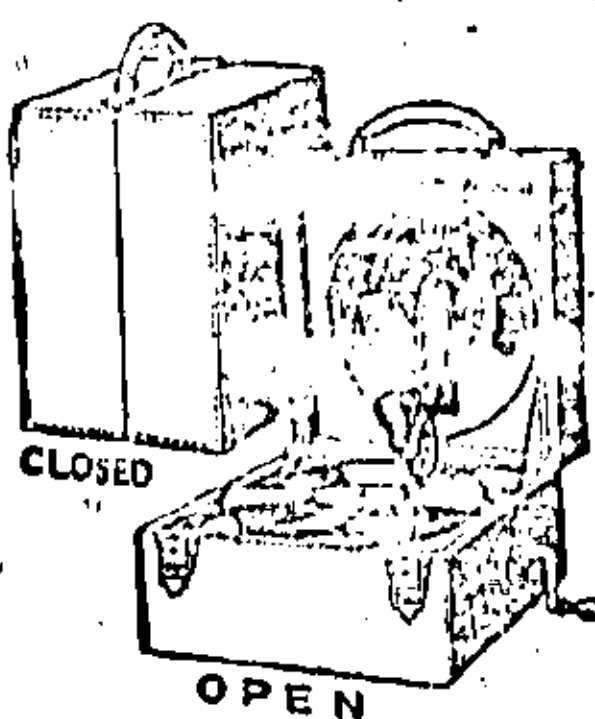
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### VALEDICTORY.

#### IMPENDING DEPARTURE OF HEADMISTRESS.

On the occasion of the impending departure from the colony of Miss E. Middleton Smith, headmistress of St. Stephen's School and a member of the Church Council, a grand social, organized in connexion with St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club, was held in the Cathedral Hall yesterday evening, over which the Rev. N.V. Hayward, M.A., M.C., presided.

There were about 150 persons present, and no effort was spared to give them a most enjoyable evening. A pleasing concert was arranged, and prizes were distributed.

During the evening, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, vice-president of the club asked Miss Smith to accept two Chinese lamps and a Chinese gong as a token of affection and appreciation of the congregation after her fourteen years' connexion with them. In doing so he spoke highly of the valuable services she had rendered.

The chairman spoke of the future events which were being organized and appealed for support. The next, he said, would be a dance on May 13th in the Cathedral Hall, for which fancy dresses would be optional, tickets being \$2 each, and ladies by courtesy.

Following that a moonlight picnic would be held on the 16th, for which a launch will leave Queen's Pier at 8.30. After that he said he hoped they would be able to arrange for weekly picnics on Saturdays, commencing on May 28th.

Concluding he asked the Rev. Copley Moyle to present to Miss Middleton Smith tokens of the affectionate regard the congregation had for her.

The Rev. Copley Moyle paid a high tribute to the work of Miss Smith, during her connexion with them. He said Hongkong was famous for always either bidding people welcome or bidding them goodbye, and when one had been here for some little time the goodbyes seemed to predominate. During last few weeks they had said goodbye to quite a number of people, and it was sad to say that when friends were not coming back.

Wherever they went to they would often find a person from Hongkong, and it was extraordinary how Hongkong people seemed to spread all over the world. When they said goodbye to a Hongkong friend, however, there was always a chance that one would come across them again in some other part of the world.

**A Lasting Monument.**  
That night was the sad occasion of saying goodbye to Miss Middleton Smith, who had been in the colony for about 14 years. During that time she had endeared herself to a great many people and had done a tremendous work for St. Stephen's school, which would be a lasting monument of her work in Hongkong. (Applause.)

He was sure the affection for her would be a lasting affection for her in the lives of those girls who had gone through the school during the time she had been headmistress.

She had always been ready and willing to lend a hand to anything and was an indefatigable worker. They had the privilege of having her on the Church Council, and she had performed a useful work there. At one time they were very short of singers, and the choir was small, so it was suggested that Miss Smith should bring some of the St. Stephen's girls along, which she did. Those people who attended the service knew what a tremendous help they were in the evening service, and they owed it to Miss Smith's initiative and help that that assistance had been maintained.

She had been a very active member on the St. Peter's Church Council, and had done a great deal of work for St. Peter's.

**New Banner.**  
A few weeks ago she presented St. Peter's with a beautiful banner, which she asked him to dedicate. That was a very great addition to St. Peter's Church, and the congregation felt they would like to give her a memento of the affection with which they regarded her, so they had subscribed together for the presents, which he was going to ask her to accept.

Concluding, he said he hoped they would see her again in Hongkong, with renewed health and strength after her stay in England.

In returning thanks, Miss Smith said she felt that she had received from St. Peter's and the Cathedral so very much more than she had ever given. The services had been a great inspiration, and anything she had done had been because of the splendid lead they got through Mr. Zimmerman. There was the story of the Bishop who told the Vicar what to do and the Curate did it. (laughter.) Mr. Zimmerman was the Bishop, Vicar and Curate, and what he told them to do, they did. (applause.)

Concluding she expressed the hope that if she did not return to Hongkong they would accept her invitation to call and see her when they were in the old country.

### SHANGHAI CHAMPIONS.

#### NEW ZEALAND WINS IN RECORD TIME.

Shanghai, May 4.  
Shanghai was in holiday mood this afternoon when thousands of Chinese and foreigners thronged the race-course enclosure, where the classic "Champions" was run off. Hundreds of women were wearing the latest creations from Paris, and numbers of officers and men of the International Defence Force added colour to a usually brilliant scene. The weather was ideal for racing. The result of the Champions was as under:

Mr. Day's New Zealand, (Mr. A. N. Dallas) 1  
Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hickling's Mark Over, (Mr. J. K. Brand) 2  
Mr. H. W. Fowler's Morning Flight, (Mr. Pote Hunt) 3  
New Zealand won by three lengths, two lengths separating second and third. Morning Flight was favourite. The time was 2 minutes 37 1/5 secs.

There were seven starters.  
Cash Sweeps:  
"A" Series: No. 27794 " 10338 " 297 " 4920 " 2973 " 4325

The first prize of the "A" Sweep totalled \$224,000.—*Reuter.*  
The full results are appended:—

1. The Yangtze Cup.—One Mile. Messrs. M. and L. G. W. West's "Park," (Pote Hunt) 1  
Mr. Toog's Gordon, (Sokoloff) 2  
Mrs. Dod's MacNab, (Pollock) 3  
Time 2 mins. 05 1/5 secs.  
2. The Kangaroo Cup.—1 1/4 Miles. Messrs. Keith and Lemarchand's "Chargal," (Maitland) 1  
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's "The Flamingo," (McBain) 2  
Mr. Liddell's Howcroft, (Brenner) 3  
Time 2 min. 45 2/5 secs.

3. The Racing Stakes.—1 1/4 Miles. Mr. Fash's Punch, (Encarnacao) 1  
Mr. Day's Good Land, (Dallas) 2  
Mr. Robson's The Snakebird, (Mr. Brand) 3  
Time 2 min. 45 2/5 secs.

4. The Consolation Cup.—1 1/4 Miles. Mr. Dod's MacNab, (Pollock) 1  
Mr. Maitland's Helter Skelter, (Mr. Maitland) 2  
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's "The Brambling," (McBain) 3  
Time 2 min. 42 1/5 secs.

5. The Rubicon Plate 1 1/4 Miles. Messrs. J. Buddin and M. Speelman's Zanzibar, (Poulsen) 1  
Mr. F. W. Satterlee's Grey Mist, (Encarnacao) 2  
Mr. H. White's Don Vincent, (Sokoloff) 3  
Time 2 min. 39 2/5 secs.

6. The Flying Handicap, One Mile.—Miss Law's Kilmory, (Pote Hunt) 1  
Messrs. McBain and Hayim's Chitabob, (Brand) 2  
Mr. Richmond's Bunny, (Maitland) 3  
Time 2 min. 05 4/5 secs.

7. The Flying Handicap, One Mile. Mr. Birdlake's Sennet, (S. A. Judah) 1  
Mr. Marshall's Larch Tree, (Wells-Henderson) 2  
Mr. E. T. Byrne's St. Patrick, (Tricker) 3  
Time 2:07 4/5.

8. The Great Northern Handicap 1 1/4 Miles.—Mr. Toog's Spearmint, (Sokoloff) 1  
Mr. Wright's Jill, (McBrenner) 2  
Mr. A. N. Dallas Theatreland, (Dallas) 3  
Time 2 mins. 32 seconds.

Theatreland was disqualified and Mr. Eve's Moonlit Eve was awarded third place.  
9. The Champion Sweepstakes 1 1/4 Miles. Mr. Day's New Zealand, (Mr. A. N. Dallas) 1  
Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hickling's Mark Over, (Brand) 2  
Mr. H. W. Fowler's Morning Flight, (Pote Hunt) 3  
Time: 2 min. 37 1/5 secs.

10. The Jockey Cup 1 1/4 Miles. Miss Billy Cunt's Double Zero, (Moses) 1  
Mr. Toog's George, (S. A. Judah) 2  
Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's White Rosemary, (Stangland) 3  
Time: 2 min. 40 2/5 secs.

11. The Ningpo Cup 3/4 Mile. Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's White Poppy, (Moller) 1  
Mr. Reckenkild's Hyde Park, (McBain) 2  
Mr. G. H. Wright's Jack Tar, (Brenner) 3  
Time: 1 min. 34 1/5 secs.

12. The Newchwang Cup, One Mile. Mr. H. White's Don Phillippe, (Encarnacao) 1  
Mr. Day's Newfoundland, (Dallas) 2  
Mr. Eve's Dusky Eve, (Pote Hunt) 3  
Time: 2 mins. 06 2/5 secs.

13. The Spring 1927 Subscription Grifflins' Derby. Mr. H. White's Renaldo, (Encarnacao) 1  
Mr. Eve's Winter Eve, (Maitland) 2  
Mr. Stutes' The Buck Eye, (Dallas) 3  
Time: 3 min. 22 1/5 secs.

An excellent programme was sustained, and included recitation and instrumental items, the artists being Mrs. M. M. Mather, Mr. Urquhart, and Professor Rondishi, the latter giving instrumental renderings.

**Caterers.**  
Those who helped with the catering included Miss Buckland, Miss R. Mow Fung, Miss B. Pope, Miss E. Atkins, Misses B. and M. Yuen, Mrs. G. W. R. Griggs, and Messrs. Peter Pau, A. E. Lea, W. A. Shea, E. Grose, and J. Kotewall.

Later in the evening Mr. Allan Cameron presented the Cameron Ping Pong Cup to the season's winners, Messrs. F. Grose and G. Ko. The proceeds were in aid of the club funds.

### TENNIS SEMI-FINAL.

#### NG SZE-KWONG BEATS H. D. RUMJAHN.

Ng Sze-kwong entered the final of the Open Singles Championship of the Colony by defeating H. D. Rumjahn by three sets to one on the stand court at the Hongkong Cricket Club yesterday afternoon. The score was 6-3, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3 in his favour.

A big crowd watched the match, but saw very little to enthuse over. Occasionally there were one or two long rallies and some sparkling shots, but on the whole the play never reached a particularly high standard. Ng Sze-kwong won fairly easily, but it was apparent he is not now the player he once was. It was only now and again that he showed glimpses of his old form. Indeed, at the opening of the match, it looked as if Rumjahn would run away with it, for he took the first set comfortably and was playing with any amount of confidence and enterprise. Ng Sze-kwong, however, allowed Rumjahn to spend himself, and then went on to take three sets in succession as easily as he had lost the first.

**Rumjahn Careless.**  
Ng Sze-kwong's form was not such as to create overmuch confidence that he will beat Honda in the final, if the Japanese succeeds in getting through to-day. There is no variety or force in his service, which is by far the weakest point in his game. He was mainly content yesterday to play from the base line and to allow his opponent to make the mistakes. When he did go up to the net he found Rumjahn's lobbing so ineffective and badly placed that he had no difficulty in scoring point after point. Frequently Ng Sze-kwong manoeuvred his opponent out of position.

Rumjahn was not beaten quite so badly as the score would seem to indicate. He played a far more aggressive game than the Chinese, and some of his wrist shots were heartily applauded. He was, however, inclined to be erratic and careless. Ng Sze-kwong found some difficulty in taking his first service early on, but later Rumjahn failed to get the same power behind his shots. He volleyed well, but his attempts at smashing from the middle of the court proved a failure.

**The Game.**  
Mr. R. E. Lindsay had charge of the game. Rumjahn took the first service and although the score was called 15-40, he pulled up and secured first blood. The game went with the service until the score was 3-2 in Rumjahn's favour, and then he won the next game. Ng followed by breaking through Rumjahn's service, but the latter went on to take the next two games and the set 6-3. Rumjahn played particularly well in this set, coming up to the net and volleying with excellent judgment.

In the second set, Ng Sze-kwong showed greater steadiness and frequently the younger player guessing. He placed very well indeed. With the score at 2-1 in his favour, he won the next three games, principally through some very bad lobbing on the part of his opponent. Rumjahn secured the following two, but there never appeared to be any doubt that the set would go to Ng, and he secured it at 6-3.

The only game Rumjahn won in the third set was the first, on his own service. Ng Sze-kwong had by now got the measure of his opponent, and went on to take game after game. The Indian was unlucky on several occasions in seeing a number of fine shots go just outside with Ng well beaten.

Rumjahn was playing a losing game and only at one point in the fourth set looked like making a real fight for the match. That was when, after being 1-4 down, he won the next two games and then made a great effort to secure the eighth. Several times deuce was called, but the Chinese player's greater steadiness pulled him through. Ng Sze-kwong went on to win the set at 6-3, and the match.

No less than eight double faults were given during the game, these being evenly divided.

**Sewell Beats Redmond.**  
In the Club Championship G. W. Sewell created something of a surprise in beating F. A. Redmond by three sets to one. It was a hard match, in which Sewell plodded along steadily, allowing his opponent to make most of the errors.

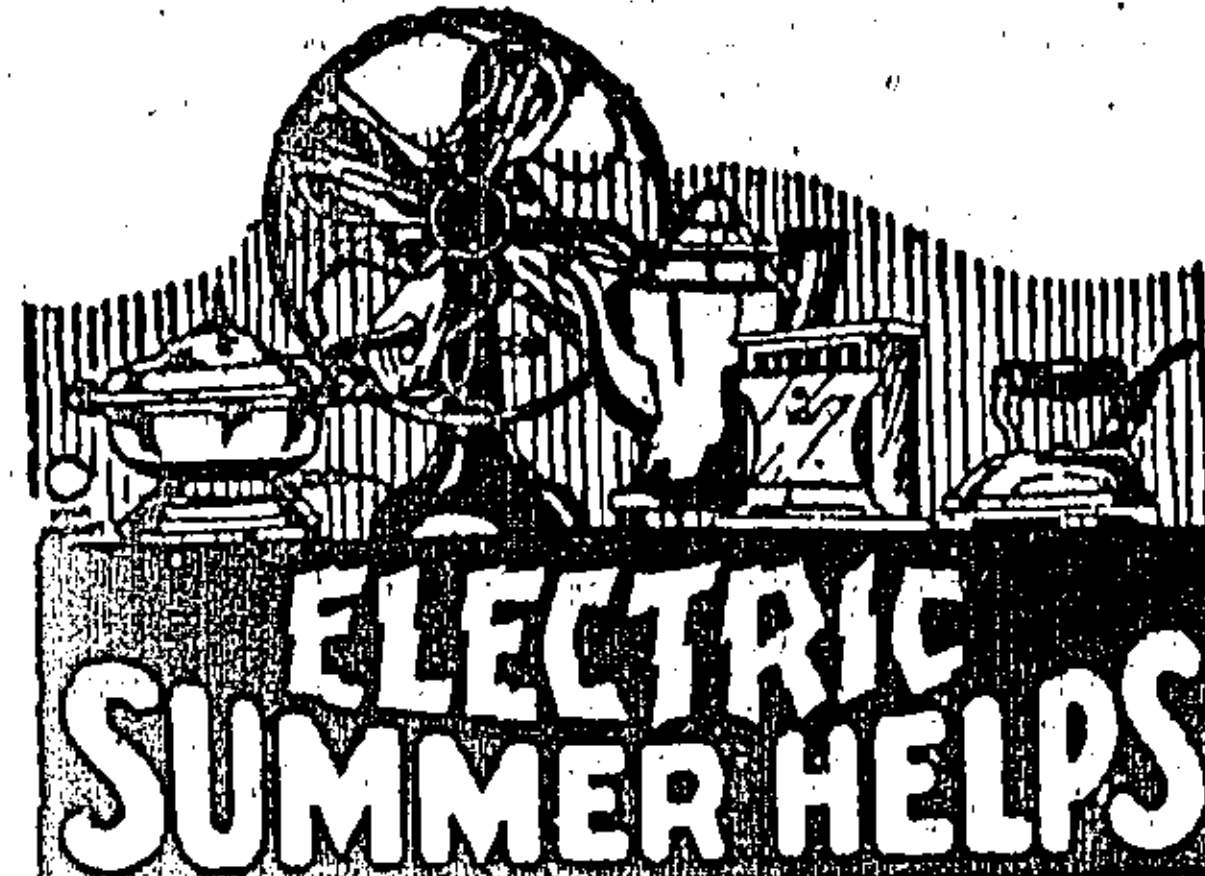
Two interesting mixed doubles matches were played. H. Owen Hughes and Mrs. Hall defeated E. Grimble and Mrs. Grimble, by two sets to one, whilst bad light brought the match between R. E. Tottenham and Mrs. Tottenham and C. C. Stark and Mrs. Stark to an end with honours even—one set all and three games all.

**Results.**  
Yesterday's results were as follows:  
Open Championship Singles (Semi-final): Ng Sze-kwong beat H. D. Rumjahn 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.  
Club Championship: G. W. Sewell beat F. A. Redmond 6-4, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.  
Handicap Singles "A": L. M. S. Lloyd (rec. 4/6) beat H. R. Remington (rec. 1/1) 1-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.  
Forster (rec. 5/6) beat Dr. D. J. Valentine (rec. 1/6) 6-4, 4-6, 6-1.  
Handicap Singles "B": R. G. Wilkerson (rec. 15/1) beat J. S. Kennedy (rec. 15) 6-0, 6-0.  
Mixed Doubles: H. Owen Hughes and Mrs. M. Hall (owe 1/6) beat E. Grimble and Mrs. Grimble (owe 1/6) 6-7, 7-5, 6-2.

**University Teams.**  
The following will represent the University in League Matches on Saturday:

In the "A" Division against United Service R. C. on University ground.—T. W. Chong (Capt.), F. A. Redmond, R. E. Tottenham, L. Forster, A. A. Rumjahn and H. C. Hung.  
In the "B" Division against Royal Engineers on R. E. ground.—F. C. Lim (Capt.), G. de Souza, W. M. Cline, B. F. Ng, T. K. Tan and D. K. Samy.

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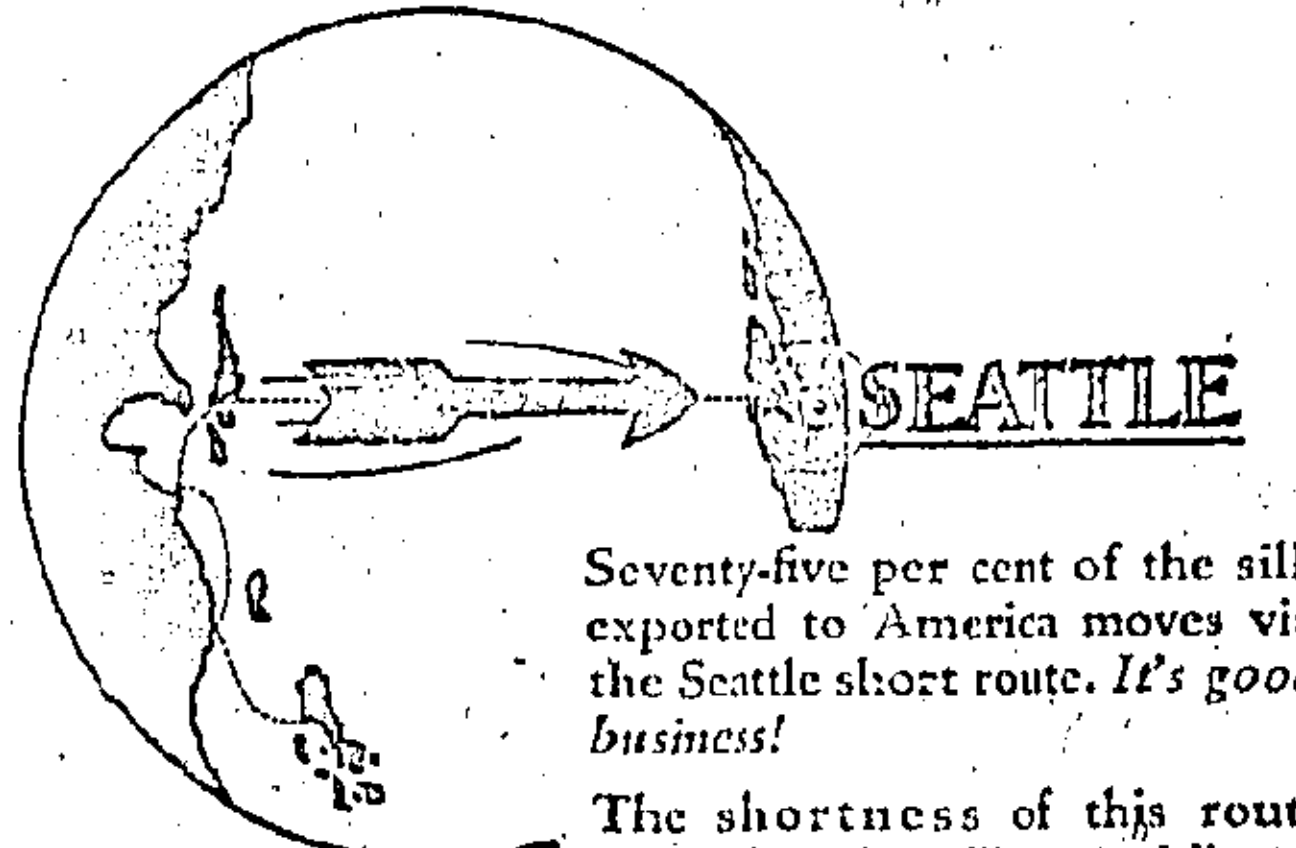
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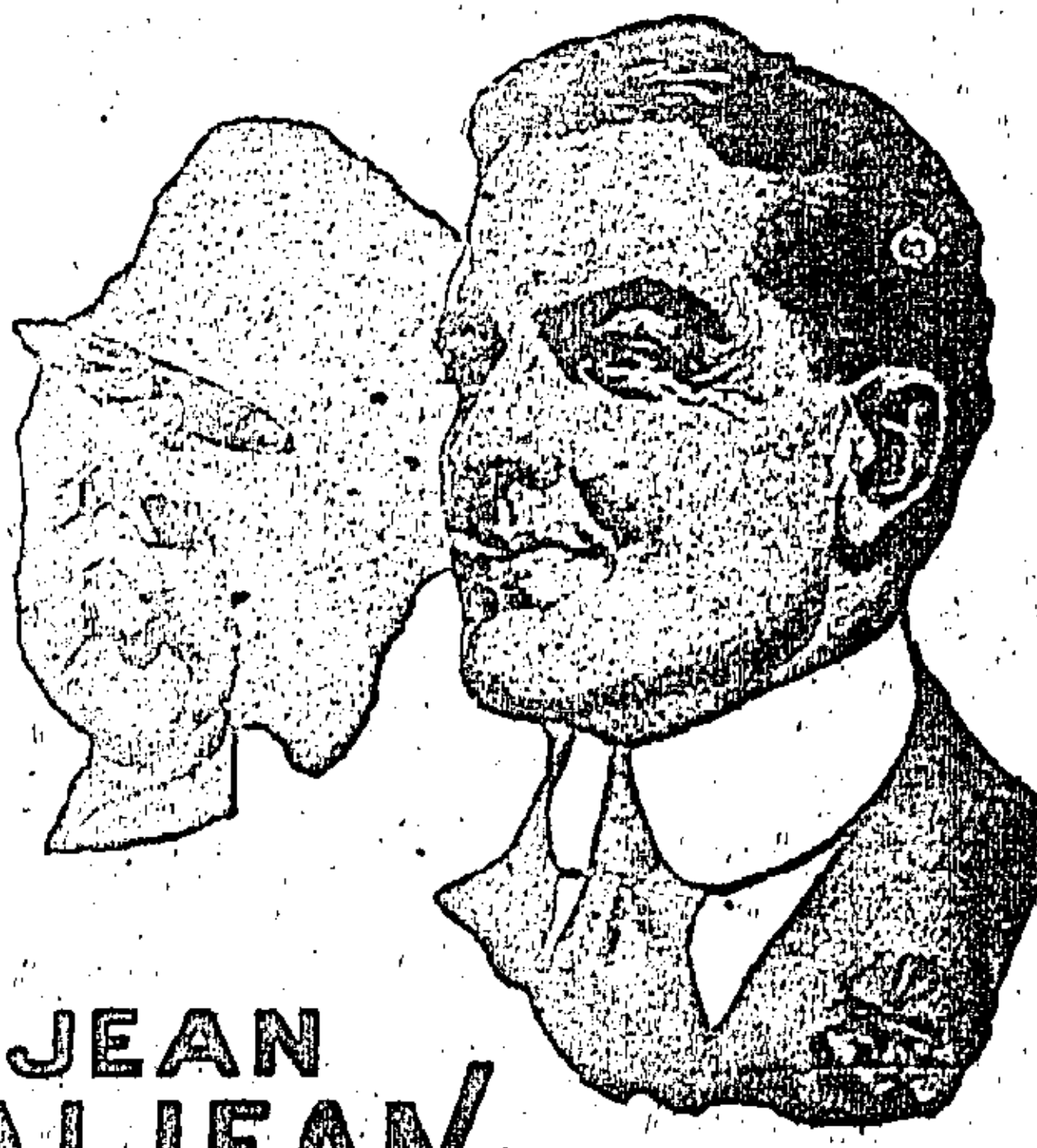
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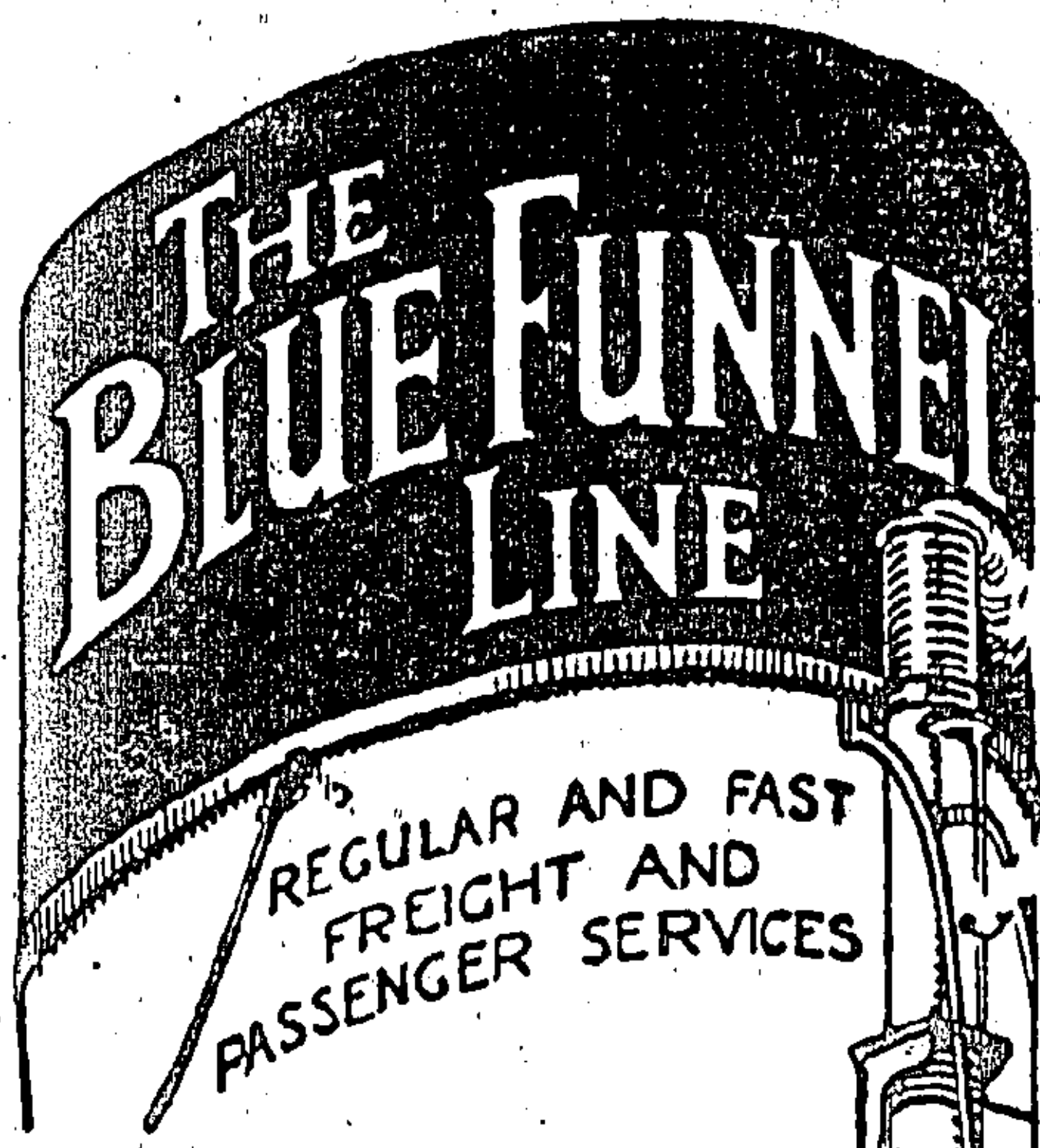
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"SARFEDON" 28th June. Marseilles, London, R'dam & Glasgow  
\* Call at Casablanca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"KEEMUN" 14th May. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow  
"THESEUS" 20th June. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow  
"OANFA" 15th July. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

via KOB & YOKOHAMA  
"PROTESILAUS" 21st May. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle  
"TALTHYRUS" 9th June. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE

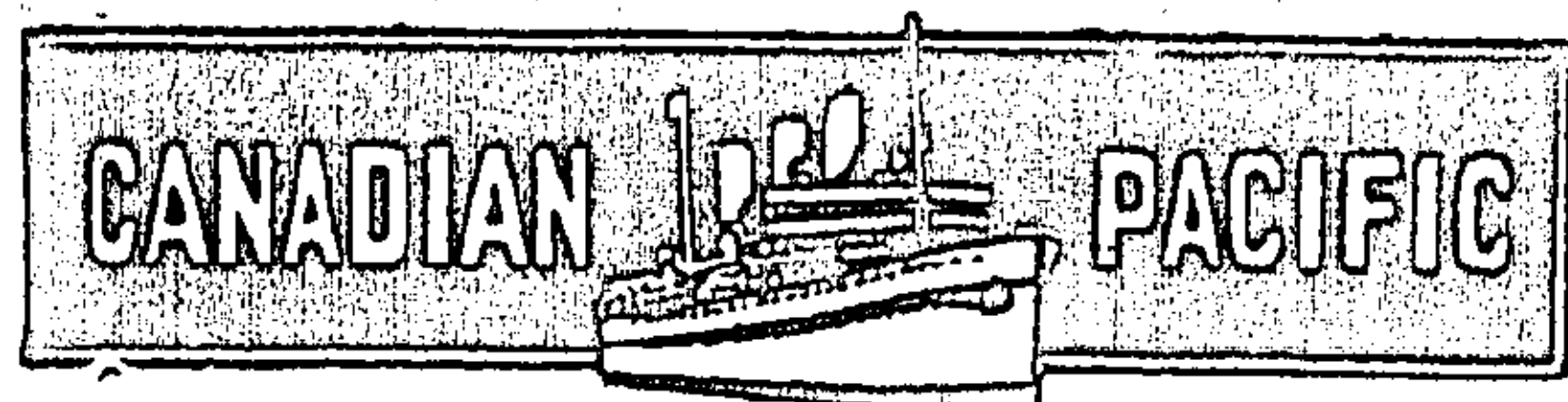
"EUMAEUS" 8th May. New York, Boston & Baltimore  
"ELPENOR" 5th June. New York, Boston & Baltimore

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EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 4
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 13	July 16	July 19	July 22	July 25
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 15
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 5
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 26
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 17

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June 1	Seattle	Leviathan	July 2	C'brg-S'hmptn July 8
June 7	San Francisco	Olympic	July 9	C'brg-S'hmptn July 15
June 15	Seattle	Geo. Washington	July 13	P'mth-C'brg July 21
June 21	San Francisco	Homer	July 23	C'brg-S'hmptn July 29
June 28	Seattle	Leviathan	Aug. 1	P'mth-C'brg Aug. 7
July 5	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 6	C'brg-S'hmptn Aug. 12
July 13	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 10	C'brg-S'hmptn Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 20	P'mth-C'brg Aug. 26
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	C'brg-S'hmptn Aug. 30

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PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, June 7th 8.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT WILSON ... Tuesday, June 21st 8.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ... Tuesday, July 5th 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

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PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... May 10th, 8.00 a.m.  
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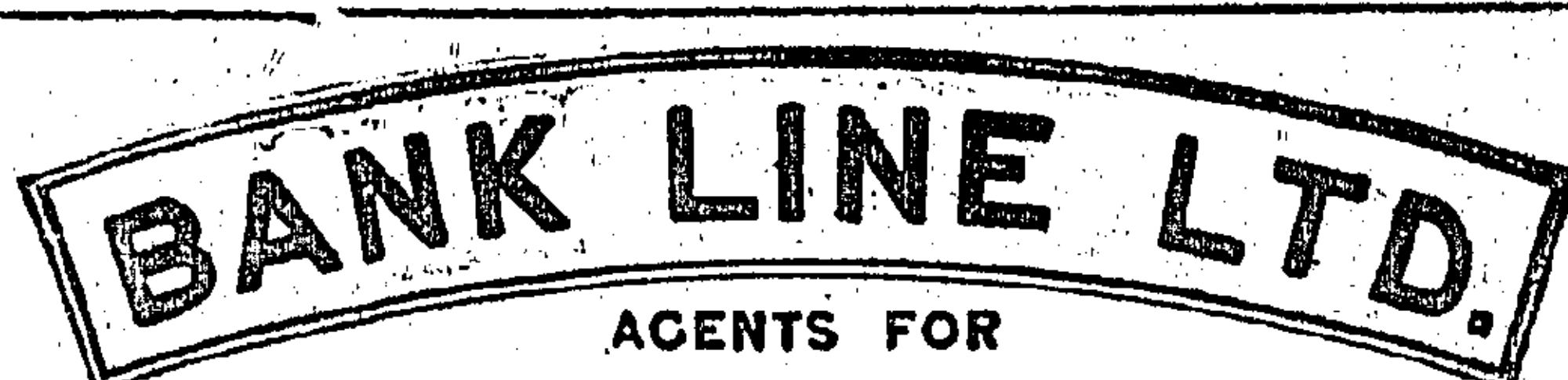
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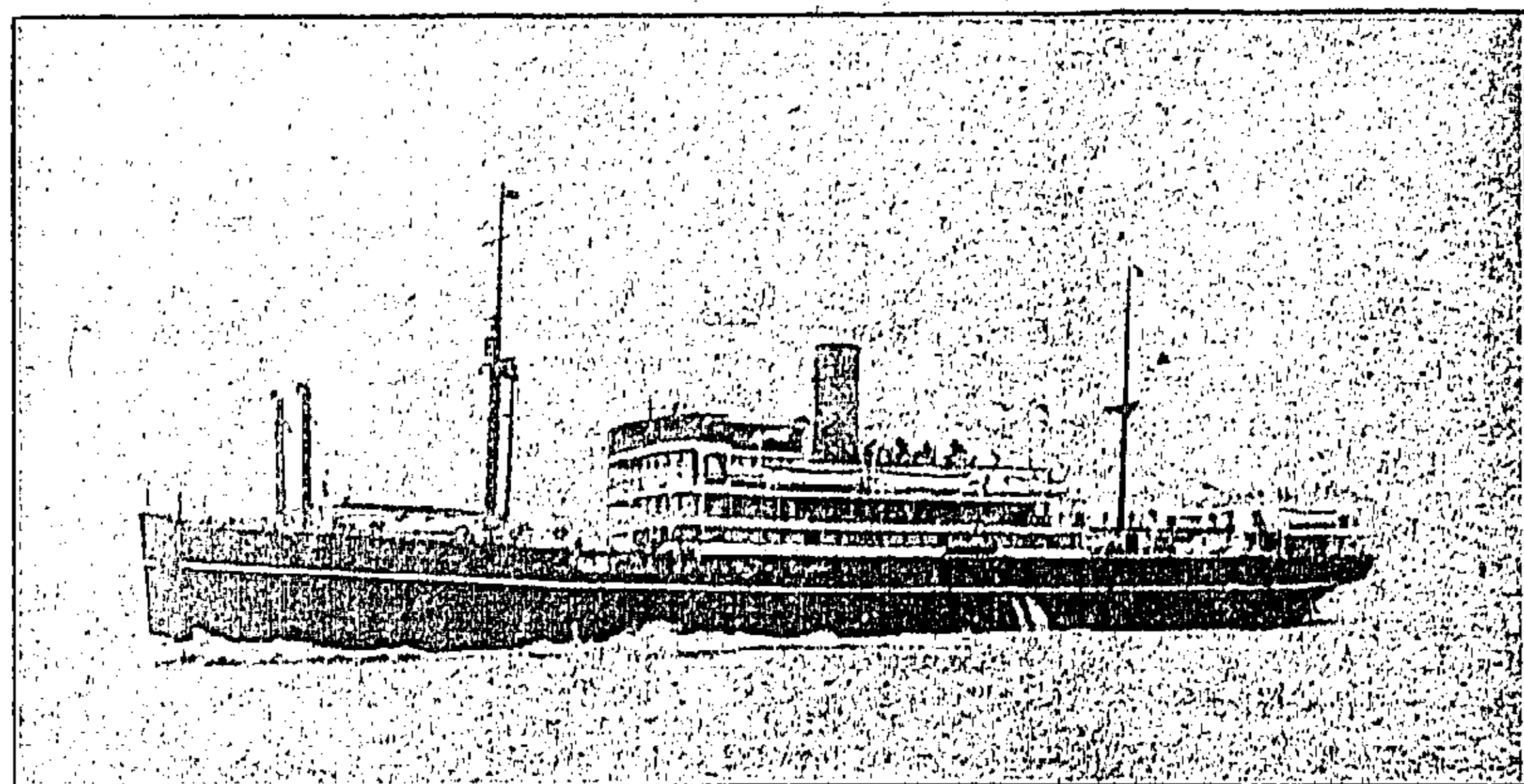
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20% to 30%  
OFF ALL GOODS  
From 5th. May.

DO NOT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY.

"RED" AND ANTI-"RED"  
BATTLES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Shanghai is rapidly returning to normalcy, and reports from elsewhere indicate that things are quietening down.—*Naval Wireless.*

## NANKING GUNFIRE.

Half-Hearted Engagement.

Nanking, May 4.  
The Northerners have now brought up an armoured train, and the gun is shelling Nanking. During the day gunfire from both sides proceeded on a minor scale. The cross-river engagement is half-hearted.—*Naval Wireless.*

## HALT AT SAMSHUI.

Cantonese Troop Movement.

Samshui, May 4.  
The Customs House was commandeered on Saturday by Cantonese troops en route to the North River, for quartering purposes. They spent the night at Samshui owing to the non-arrival of water transport, but behaved in an orderly manner, and there were no complaints. The regiment was about 2,500 strong.—*Naval Wireless.*

## KIUKIANG QUIET.

Oil Moved Peaceably.

Kiukiang, May 4.  
The oil stocks are being transferred from the installations into tankers as rapidly as possible. There was no interference.—*Naval Wireless.*

## FOREIGN FORCES.

American, French, and Japanese.

London, May 4.  
In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that since April 13, the United States had sent to China, one transport, two submarine tenders, and 12 submarines; Japan two cruisers and 16 destroyers; and France one cruiser and one despatch boat; whilst in addition to naval forces, France had sent about 1,300 troops. Japan had sent a division to Manchuria, and he had reason to believe that further troops were intended to be sent or were being sent.—*Reuter.*

## FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

More Ships and Troops.

Paris, May 4.  
Simultaneously with the forthcoming departure of Admiral Stoltz to China, the French naval forces in the Far East will be reinforced by another large cruiser, and three of the latest type sloops, while the despatch of another white and another Annamite battalion to China is being considered.—*Reuter.*

## COMMONS FIELD DAY.

Sir Austen Under Fire.

London, May 4.  
In the House of Commons, replying to several Labour members regarding the Peking raid on the Soviet buildings, and subsequent executions, Sir Austen Chamberlain was unable to say what crime had been brought up as a charge against those executed.

## Britain Not Responsible.

He, as a British Minister, was not prepared to justify the ways of the Chinese towards Chinese. He did not consider that any responsibility rested with Britain. "In common with all the Powers, we agreed with the senior Minister authorising the raid on the premises, because it was felt that the immunities claimed for the Legation Quarter could not be justified if they were used to harbour plotters against the local Government."

## Soviet's Peking Documents.

Replying to questioners who urged the publication by Britain of documents seized at the Soviet Legation in Peking, Sir Austen said that His Majesty's Minister reported that the Chinese Government intended to publish a White Book, and communicate the contents to the interested Governments. He was of opinion that it was desirable to await publication before commenting on the matter.

## Share Of Shanghai Defence.

Sir Austen replied in the negative to a question whether any proposal had been made by the other Powers concerned, to share equally the cost of the extra troops sent for the defence of Shanghai.

## Hankow Cheque Honoured?

Mr. H. W. Looker asked whether the Hankow Government's cheque in compensation for damage at Kiukiang had been honoured.

Sir Austen replied that he was awaiting an answer from Sir Miles Lampson.

ULSTER LOCAL  
OPTION.

PREMIER'S THREAT TO  
RESIGN.

Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, in a letter to the Rev. James Bingham, D.D., and ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, states definitely that, in the event of a local option campaign proving successful in 1929, it would result in his resignation of the Premiership of Northern Ireland.

In his letter to Mr. Bingham, Lord Craigavon said:

"The success of a local option campaign in 1929 would certainly entail my resignation, as I possess neither the inclination nor, I fear, the health to enter upon another long drawn out period of acute controversy during which the Loyalists of Ulster would be divided to such an extent that all we have fought for and won might be endangered."

"Few have the time or inclination to examine fully the results of Prohibition or local option in other countries, to look far ahead to realise the effects of attempting such an experiment in Ulster, or to appreciate the risk of a serious split in the ranks of the Loyalist party. I deem that to be the paramount duty of a leader, and whilst I possess the confidence of the party I will not fail to point out the dangers attendant upon such an adventure."

"The Act of 1923 is working wonders. By it I stand during my time, and I sincerely trust that when the next General Election comes round good sense will prevail, and that while ardent temperance reformers will in no way shake individual efforts to promote the cause they have so much at heart, they will pause before committing any political action that will once again throw Ulster into the vortex from which she has just emerged."

CHURCH STRUCK BY  
LIGHTNING.

MISHAP DURING BAPTISMAL  
SERVICE.

While a baptismal service was in progress at the church at Middleton, a village in the Yorkshire wolds, the church was struck by lightning.

A nurse carrying the child fainted, and the sexton, Mr. Dunn, received a severe electric shock, which threw him down.

A children's Sunday afternoon service was being held at the time, and the congregation was thrown into panic when the church was struck.

A farmhouse belonging to Mr. Beal, which adjoins the churchyard, was also struck and considerably damaged, windows being broken and the window curtains burned.

## Nanking Sanctions.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy regarding the next step to be taken in connexion with the Nanking outrages, Sir Austen said he hoped to make a statement shortly.

He asked Comdr. Kenworthy to repeat on Monday a question as to whether the House would have an opportunity to discuss any sanctions before they were enforced.

## Evil of Civil War.

Replying to Mr. Will Thorne, Sir Austen said there was no Power, least of all Britain, which would not, if it could, contribute towards a settlement of the civil war in China.

Mr. Thorne: "Will it go on for ever?"  
Sir Austen Chamberlain: "As long as the Chinese continue to fight one another."—*Reuter.*

## ARBITRATION IMPOSSIBLE.

Earl Balfour's Opinion.

London, May 4.  
In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Parmoor on a discussion of the League of Nations, Earl Balfour asked how they were going to arbitrate on the Chinese question and with whom?

He thought that events in China had proved that universal arbitration was an imperfect weapon to preserve universal peace for we had been forced to dispatch a considerable force to deal with a situation in which arbitration could not have done the least good or contributed in the smallest way to preserve international peace and prevent bloodshed. What was proceeding in China might well give pause to those who thought that by legislation for honourable Governments who really represented organised peoples they were thereby making a perfect world. When they were dealing with vast organisations without a Government such as China no method could be discovered than the using of force to defend themselves against wrong.—*Reuter.*

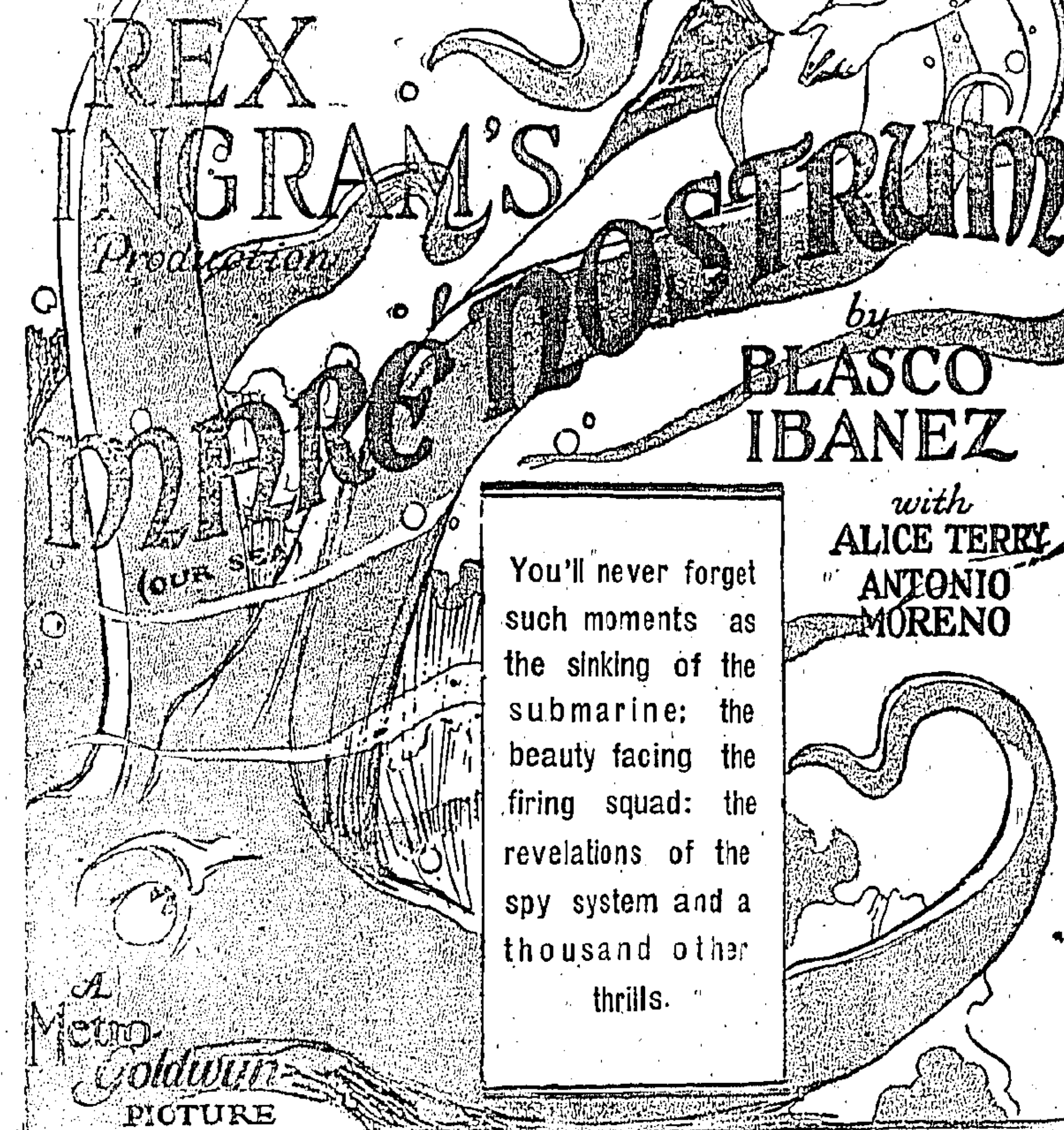
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STARTING PROMPTLY

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till  
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till  
SATURDAY

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in

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CLIVE BROOK  
PAULINE GARON

LOUISE FAZENDA  
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till  
SATURDAY

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till  
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